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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Many men claim to be firm in their principles, when, really, they are only obstinate in their prejudices.

They that will not be counseled, cannot be helped. If you do not hear reason, she will rap your knuckles.

A good deed is never lost; he who sows courtesy reaps friendship, and he who plants kindness gathers love.

Whenever there is fickleness you may say with truth to him who is characterized by it, "Thou shalt not excel."

Cheerfulness makes the mind clearer, gives tone to the thoughts, and adds grace and beauty to the countenance.

Words are good, but there is something that is even better. The best is not to be explained by words. The spirit in which we act is the chief matter.

Venture not into the company of those who are infected with the plague; no, not even though thou thinkest thyself guarded with an antidote.

A great many men die beggars by not improving the time they spend in wishing that their rich neighbor's shekels were theirs.

Religion finds the love of happiness and the principles of duty separated in us; and its mission, its masterpiece, is to reunite them.

The temperate are the most truly luxurious. By abstaining from most things, it is surprising how many things we enjoy.

If you would be pungent, be brief; for it is with words as with sunbeams—the more they are condensed, the deeper they burn.

Never believe a man who is always telling what he used to do, who always deals with the past tense; for the past tense is a pretense.

The bad fortune of the good turns their faces up to heaven; and the good fortune of the bad bow their heads down to the earth.

He who betrays another's secret because he has quarrelled with him, was never worthy of the sacred name of friend; a breach of kindness will not justify a breach of trust.

Unselfish and noble acts are the most radiant epochs in the biography of souls. When wrought in earliest youth they lie in the memory of age like the coral islands, green and sunny, amid the melancholy waste of ocean.

THE ENGINE.

Into the gloom of the deep, dark night
With panting breath and a startled scream;
Swift as a bird in sudden flight
Darts this creature of steel and steam.

Awful dangers are lurking nigh,
Rocks and chasms are near the track,
But straight by the light of its great white eye,
It speeds thro' the shadows, dense and black.

Terrible thoughts and fierce desires
Trouble its mad heart many an hour,
Where burn and smoulder the hidden fires,
Coupled ever with might and power.

It hates, as the wild horse hates the rein,
The narrow track by vale and hill;
And shrieks with a cry of startled pain,
And longs to follow its own wild will.

Oh, what am I but an engine shod
With muscle and flesh by the hand of God,
Speeding on thro' the dense, dark night,
Guided alone by the soul's white light?

Often and often my mad heart tries,
And hates its way with a bitter hate,
And longs to follow its own desires,
And leave the end in the hands of fate.

O, pondrous engine of steel and steam;
O, human engine of flesh and bone—
Follow the white light's certain beam—
There lies safety, and there alone.

The narrow track of fearless truth,
Lit by the soul's great eye of light,
O, passionate heart of restless youth,
Alone will carry you thro' the night.

An Indian Romance.

In the old times when Cleveland was very young, the settlers along the lake shore had much more communication with the aborigines than whites. Long rows of canoes, instead of steamers were wont to lie along the shore where the Union Depot now stands and the railroad runs, and the traffic was in blankets, beads, venison and furs, instead of wheat, iron, coal and petroleum. There were winding paths instead of streets, and wigwams and log cabins were the business blocks and dwellings. Natural forests were the parks, and while there was no grand water works, the Cuyahoga was uncontaminated by vile sewage.

One bright afternoon in the autumn of A. D. 18—, there came into the village a neat-appearing squaw, apparently 25 years of age, with a lithe, half-breed boy of 10, who either walked beside her or capered on before. The little settlement was unusually active upon that day, and the October sun-light rested upon a scene of surpassing beauty. The lake and the landscape were silver and gold, and the skies were blue and amber, and the Indians were gay in their holiday attire of feathers and bright blankets.

The face of the young Indian woman bore an expression of sad anxiety, that was quite in contrast with the brightness around her. She did not mingle with the crowds of Indians, but sat down near the entrance to the principal trading house, and while surveying the motley scene, talked kindly and soberly with those who spoke to her.

There was something in the appearance and demeanor of the Indians which showed that they regarded this as an important day. Their gay attire, the almost complete absence of weapons among them, their comparative silence toward the whites, their freedom and sportiveness among themselves, all went to teach the experienced observer of Indian character that they were moved by some uncommon though undisclosed purpose.

After her arrival had ceased to attract attention the young squaw passed quietly into the store, the boy remaining outside playing with his red companions. As soon as she could do so unobserved, she strolled as if inadvertently, to the rear of the store, where, in partial concealment she caught the trader's eye. He knew from her glance that her signal must be heeded. As he contrived to come close to her she communicated to him the plot of the Indians.

They will all pretend to go home tonight; but they will not go home. They will come back in the night. They want your goods. If you will give them up, they will not kill you, if you fight they will kill you. I shall be with you."

Having said this, she sauntered slowly out, with a face sadder than before, and resumed her former seat. Soon the boy came near her, and she whispered to him secretly. He went into the store, where a number of squaws were pretending to trade, and stood, as if by mere chance, where she who sent him stood. The trader, still busy, came close to him and whispered the names of certain white men of the village. The boy soon strolled out to his play again, but somehow sport seemed to take him near and into the shops of the men whom the trader had mentioned. He would give the chief trader's name secretly, with an intimation of danger and then go wandering on with his playing. His momentous little task was soon accomplished, and the shouts of himself and his fellows were soon echoing again in front of the store of the chief trader.

The sunbeams were nearly as level as the lake, when the Indian woman, beckoning to her happy *protege*, began to loiter toward the trail by which she came; one heart how light, and the other oh how heavy! They kept the way until well out of sight, then left it and took a circuitous course, stopping finally at a wigwam upon the shore about one mile eastward from the village.

John Morton was the foremost trader in the village, intelligent, trustworthy, and a leader among his fellow settlers; so that when a warning of danger with the sanction of his name went round to a certain trusty few, there was a certainty of prompt and effectual response.

At sundown the Indians began to depart, and by dusk not one remained in the village. As soon as darkness had settled, the few who had been warned assembled in Morton's store for consultation. It was not many minutes before a rap was heard which Morton readily recognized as that of the woman of whom we have spoken. By her devotion and fidelity she had saved him from many dangers and many losses. She was admitted and began at once to reveal the Indians' plans in detail. It was not their intention to make a general attack; their designs were only upon Morton's store. They expected to find him sleeping in the little apartment off the main room, terrify him into acquiescence, ransack the establishment and carry off such booty as suited them. Should he resist, they would kill him, if necessary to the accomplishment of their purpose.

Word was instantly sent to such others as could be trusted in an emergency, and within an hour some 25 men who knew the use of gunpowder were assembled at Morton's all fully armed, and with Morton's stock of ammunition to back them. They decided to take their stand outside the building, and post sentinels in every direction 40 rods away. The woman was to retire to a safe distance and remain secreted. Morton commanded.

All being in readiness, they had not long to wait. Within an hour a sentinel came in with the tidings that a party, some twenty or thirty as nearly as he could judge in the starlight, were approaching. By a preconcerted signal the other sentinels were called in, and the men deployed in such manner as to give an impression of the largest possible numbers when a simultaneous fire should be delivered.

It appears that the savages, thinking it an easy matter to rob a single man, had not come in force, but had detailed a few braves for the purpose. On they came, with their stealthy tread, until their forms began to be dimly outlined. As they came within easy range, Morton estimated their number to be not more than twenty. When all was ripe, Morton gave the word ta fire. As the twenty-five rifles, scattered in a long line, blazed out upon them, they seemed to think that an army of a thousand men had opened fire. With one united horrible yell they fled to the woods, and no trader of that village was ever thereafter molested by them. The men had purposely aimed high, as they desired rather to frighten than injure those with whom they were not at all anxious to inaugurate a bloody feud. As a consequence no blood was shed and no serious ill-feeling engendered.

The Indian woman, who had proven so faithful a friend, was provided with a home in the village. She was given a rudimentary English education, adopted the dress and civilization, and subsequently married Morton, who was in fact the father of the little fellow who had followed his mother to the village on that eventful day. Some of her descendants still reside in Cleveland; others are scattered elsewhere,

Interesting Facts.

The tomb of Edward I., who died in 1301, was opened Jan. 2, 1770, after 469 years had elapsed. His body was almost perfect. Canute, the Dane, who crossed over to England in 1017, was found 1779 by the workmen who repaired Winchester Cathedral, where his body had reposed nearly 750 years, perfectly fresh. In 1569, three Roman soldiers, fully equipped with warlike implements, were dug out of peat in Ireland, where they had probably lain 1,500 years. Their bodies were perfectly fresh and plump. In the reign of James II. of England after the fall of the church at Astley, in Warwickshire, there was taken out the corpse of Thomas Gray, Marquis of Dorset, who was buried the 10th of October, 1530, in the twenty-second year of Henry VII.; and although it had lain there seventy-eight years, the eyes, hair, flesh, nails and joints remained as though it had been but newly buried. Robert Braybrook, who was consecrated Bishop of London in 1331, and who died in 1404, and was buried in St. Paul's was taken out of his tomb after the great fire in 1666, during the repairs of the Cathedral, and, although he had lain there no less than 262 years, the body was found to be firm as to skin, hair, joints and nails. The Convent de St. Domingo, was lately demolished in search of the treasure supposed to be concealed there, and the body of Prince Rodriguez taken out, who had been buried in 1565, exactly as when placed 250 years before. His daughter, two and a half years of age, was lying at her faher's feet and was as perfectly preserved as himself.

A New Species of Monkey.

There are now in the Alexandra Palace, London, six live specimens of a monkey new to science, the *macacus gelunda*, a native of the mountains of Abyssinia, where it lives at an elevation of from 7000 to 8500 feet above the sea-level. One of these monkeys is an adult male. It is hairy over the whole of the body, with the exception of a pink patch, free from hair on the chest, and a space around the throat of the same color. When the animals become angry or excited, these pink patches turn bright red. The nostrils are high up from the upper jaw, and the upper lip is so mobile that it is often turned up so as to show the whole of the upper teeth and gums. The tail is long and thick, and ends in a tuft resembling somewhat a lion's tail. The color of the hair is brown, except around the breast where it is gray. The bare part of the chest shows two male indications of teats. The female has not such long hair as the male, and on the bare spot in front are two well-developed teats. The young monkey takes one in each hand and sucks from both at once. While these animals have rejected all fruits, they have eaten Indian corn and grass, pulling it apart, and making it into little balls. In their habitat these monkeys sleep in caves, and in London they sleep in a large box, the old male remaining on guard near the entrance.

A French Boy's Treat.

The father of Eugene Sue, who was a physician, had been presented by his exalted patients over all Europe with some choice examples of the most celebrated wines. The Emperor of Austria, for instance, had contributed Tokay; the King of Prussia rare hock; Queen Christina of Spain first-class Alicante; Prince Metternich genuine cachet d'or, and so on. The whole was kept in a large iron ceupboard in the study of the learned physician, known as his Elzevir library. Unfortunately, the hiding place was discovered by Eugene Sue, then a college Freshman, who procured a skeleton key and, in company with his friends Adolphe Adam, Veron and others, proceeded every night to the practical analysis of a few samples. As they were afraid, however, lest the experiment should be stopped prematurely, they took care to drink only one-half of the contents of each bottle, filling it up with water and carefully resealing it. So that, for a long time afterwards, when the doctor happened to treat his guets to a bottle or two of his world-fameds library, and the company tasted the noble liquor with a due sense of awe, it was unanimously felt that those great brands were all moonshine, although nobody ventured to express the opinion. It was only after the demise of his dreaded parent that Eugene Sue confessed the sacrilege.

Strong Men.

Among the Greeks the successful athlete was crowned with laurels and loaded with wealth and honors. When Egenetus, in the ninety-second Olympiad, triumphant in the games, entered Agrigentum, his native home, he was attended by an escort of three hundred chariots, each drawn by two white horses and followed by the populace, cheering and waving banners. Milo six times won the palm at both the Olympic and Pythian games. He is said to have run a mile with a four-year-old ox upon his shoulders, and afterward killed the animal with a blow of his fist, and ate the entire carcass in one day! So great was his muscular power that he would sometimes bind a cord round his head and break it by the swelling and pressure of the veins. An ordinary meal for Milo was twenty pounds of meat, as much bread and fifteen pints of wine. Polydamus of Thessalonia was of prodigious strength and colossal height, and, it is said, alone and without weapons, he killed an enormous and enraged lion. One day, (it is so recorded) he seized a bull by one of its hind feet and the animal only escaped by leaving its hoof in the grasp of the athlete. The Roman Emperor Maximinus was upwards of eight feet in height, and, like Milo of Crotone, could squeeze to powder the hardest stone with his fingers and break the leg or jaw of a horse by a kick. His wife's bracelet served him as a ring, and his everyday meal was sixty pounds of meat and an amphora of wine. Topham, who was born in London in 1710, was possessed of astonishing strength. His armpits, hollow in the case of ordinary men, were with him full of muscles and tendons. He would take a bar of iron, with its two ends held in his hands, place the middle of the bar behind the nap of his neck, and then bend the extremities by main force until they met together, and bend back the iron straight again. One night, perceiving a watchman asleep in his box, he carried both the man and his shell to a great distance, and deposited them on the wall of a church yard. Owing to domestic troubles, he committed suicide in the prime of life. The famous Scanderberg, king of Albania, who was born in 1414, was a man of great stature and his feats in sword exercise has never been equaled. On one occasion, with a scimitar, he struck his antagonist such a terrible blow that its tremendous force cleaved him to the waist. He is said to have often cloven in two men who were clad in armor from head to foot. On one occasion the brother and nephew of a certain Ballaban, who had been convicted of cruelties towards the Albanians, were brought to him, bound together. Transported with rage he cut them in two with one stroke of his weapon. Maurice, Count of Saxony, the hero of Fontenoy, inherited the physical vigor of his father, and was especially noted for the surprising muscular power or "grip" of his hands. On one occasion, needing a cork-screw, he twisted a long iron nail round into the required shape with his fingers, and with this extemporized implement opened a half dozen bottles of wine. Another time, when stopping at a village blacksmith shop to have his horses shod, he picked up a number of new horse shoes and with his hands snapped them in two as readily as it made of glass, much to the surprise and disgust of the smith. If history is to be believed, Phayllus of Crotena could jump a distance of fifty-six feet. This exercise was practiced at the Olympic games and formed part of the course of the Pentathlon. Strutt, an English authority on games and amusements, speaks of a Yorkish jumper named Ireland, whose powers were something marvelous. He was six feet high, and at the age of eighteen years leaped, without the aid of a spring-board over nine horses ranged side by side. He cleared a cord extended fourteen feet from the ground with a bound, crushed a bladder suspended at a height of sixteen feet, and on another occasion lightly cleared a large wagor covered with an awning. Colonel Ironside, who lived in India, early in this century, relates that he met in his travels an old, white-headed man who with one leap sprang over the back of an enormous elephant flanked by six camels of the largest breed. A curious French work, published in Paris in 1745, entitled "The Tracts toward the History of Wonders Performed at Fairs," mentions an Englishman, who at the fair of St. Germain, in 1724, leaped over forty people without touching one of them. In our own day we are familiar with many remarkable expositions of strength and endurance. Dr. Windship, with the aid of straps, lifted a weight of 3,500 pounds, and with the little finger of his right hand can raise his body a considerable distance from the ground.

What She Had Lost.

She was a Stalwart aggressive female, in rather striking personal contrast to her milk and water looking husband, and, as soon as she had taken her seat, in the car she thrust her head forward and began a careful scrutiny of the face of a lady on the opposite side of the car. She evidently knew, or thought she knew, the name of the person she was staring at. Finally, unable to restrain herself any longer, she asked:

"Ain't you Mary Slawson, that was?"

The lady addressed replied that she had formerly borne the name given, though she had been married since.

"And don't you remember me? We used to live close by you, you know."

"Oh, yes; I remember you well."

"Ah, I thought you would. Well, I've lost my daughter Sarah since I knew you."

"Indeed; I'm sorry to hear that."

"Yes; and John—you remember John well—he's lost a leg."

"That is very bad, I m sure."

"Yes; had it cut off by the cars; and my daughter Jane, she's lost her husband."

"That is too bad."

"Yes; and Henry—you remember my son Henry—he's lost his place."

"That is unfortunate, certainly."

"Oh, it's real mean; and I've lost almost all my teeth."

"I hadn't noticed it, I'm sure."

"That's because I've got new ones; but I've lost 'em, just the same; and my husband, he's lost most of his hair."

The lady on the other side of the car had exhausted her stock of sympathetic expressions, and said nothing. The lady who had lost so much in one way or another leaned back in her place, beaming with satisfaction and self sufficiency. She had evidently a profound contempt for such people as talk only about the weather when they meet a friend.

It's Too Much.

One of the officials of Justice alley, Detroit, was lately waited on by a man who said his name was Smith and who volunteered the further information that he was about to get married. The only stumbling block was the fact that he would not agree to leave off drinking. He had come to consult His Honor on that point and see what was advisable.

"Well, I'd promise, I guess," replied the Justice. "It's a bad habit anyhow, and the sooner you break it the better."

"Well, I guess I will," answered the man and he went out. In an hour he returned and said:

"What do you think? After I promised that, she wanted me to promise to leave off chawin' tobacco!"

"Well, I'd do that, too," said His Honor. "It is another bad habit, and you'll feel all the better for breaking it."

Smith went away again, and when he returned he looked twice as solemn as a frozen white-fish.

"And now she wants me to promise to stop swearing!" he gasped as he fell into a chair.

"Is she a nice woman?" asked His Honor.

"She is."

"And you truly love her?"

"I do."

"Well, then I'd stop swearing. It is a senseless habit anyhow, and you lose nothing by promising."

The man concluded to promise and departed quite happy, but when he once more returned after an interview with the bride-elect he was mad.

"There won't be no marriage," he announced, as he sat down and pounded the table.

"Why? What now?"

"What now? Why, when I promised to stop drinking, quit chawin' and leave off swearing she said I must promise to clean up, shave up and go to church with her!"

"And you won't do it?"

"Judge," replied Smith, after a struggle with his mental agitation, "do you suppose I'm going to change myself over to a gentleman just for the sake of marrying a forty-year-old-widow with a mole on her chin? Never! You can go home! There won't be any splicing to do, and from this time out I'll drink and chaw and swear around four times worse than ever! It's too much—it's the last straw on the camel's back!

The Porcelain Regiment.

A paper has lately been discovered in the State archives of Saxony which contains some curious particulars concerning the corps long known in the Prussian service as the "porcelain regiment," and from which the present First Dragoons and the Third, Fourth and Fifth Regiments of Cuirassiers claim to have sprung. According to tradition, the regiment was bought by King Frederick William of Prussia from the King of Poland for some costly porcelain vases, and the document lately found in the Saxon archives show that substantially the tradition was correct. King Frederick William, it appears, possessed a number of very beautiful and precious specimens of porcelain, and an attempt was made by King August II of Poland, who was also Elector of Saxony, to purchase some of these through an agent in Berlin. King Frederick William declined to sell any of his porcelain; but King August, knowing his royal brother's passion for soldiers, offered him 600 dragoons, without horses, arms, equipments or officers, in exchange for certain pieces. The negotiations were carried on by Privy Councillor von Marschall on behalf of Prussia, and by Lieutenant General von Schmettau for King August, and ended in the transfer of the 600 dragoons to the King of Prussia, and of a number of the vases in the first place to Dresden, were some where added to the royal collection of china, and others were placed in the Johann Museum, where they are still distinguished as the "dragoon vases." The men were valued at twenty thalers each, and the whole regiment consequently at 12,000 thalers: while the porcelain given in exchange for them was considered to be worth considerably more, though it had been purchased by the deceased King Frederick I for a smaller sum.

Two Remarkable Friends.

There came into Bodie, Colorado, not long ago, a man who is a living evidence of an astonishing freak of nature. There is an episode in his history of the most astounding and phenominal kind. This man goes by the name of John Jarboe, though his real name is George Roberts. Upon this change of name hangs a most wonderful tale. Many may think the story about to be related a mere fancy sketch, but its truth can be substantiated by a number of reputable men in Bodie and in Nevada. To begin: In a small town in Western Illinois there lived a wealthy family by the name of Jarboe. Its members consisted of the father, mother, three daughters and one son, christened John. Hard by lived a Mrs. Roberts, a widow in reduced circumstances with an only son, named George, who was about the same age as young Jarboe. John Jarboe and George Roberts grew up together, went to the same school, shared each other's pocket money and were the closest of bosom friends. A short time before the war broke out the elder Jarboe died. About the time Fort Sumter was bombarded, young Jarboe, then a lad of sixteen summers, took his share of his father's estate and went to the wilds of Colorado. At Denver he opened a saloon and did a thriving business for years. Young Roberts answered the first call for volunteers, and went South with one of the first regiments of the Illinois troops. He served through the war and came home at its close a tall, handsome youth, but with his head prematurely bald. It must here be remarked that John Jarboe had very dark features and an abundance of straight, dark hair, while young Roberts was a fair-haired, blue-eyed and ruddy-cheeked blonde. Shortly after Roberts' return, from the war he received a letter from Jarboe, inviting him out to the growing City of Denver. Roberts went, and for many years the two friends were inseparable. They lived at Denver, Central City, Golden, Blackhawk, and other places in Colorado, and always together. About 1873 they came West to Utah. And now comes the strange part of the story. Some five years ago the two were occupants of a cabin in Bingham Canon, Utah Territory—a rude log hut, covered with a dirt roof. One night the roof gave way and fell in on the two friends while asleep in bed. Early next morning the neighbors extricated them from the ruins. Both had sustained severe contusions about the head, and were for many hours in a comatose state. The first to recover was Jarboe, but strange to relate, his first utterance was, "Did Jack (Jack was the name George used to call Jarboe) get killed?" Those around the bed asked who he meant, and he replied, "Jack Jarboe, of course." They told him he himself was Jarboe, but he got angry and swore he was George Roberts. Seeing it was useless to argue with him his attendants dropped the subject, thinking that he would recover from his strange delusion in a few days. Next day Roberts recovered consciousness and, singularly enough, inquired the first thing, "Is George dead?" In vain they tried to persuade him that he was George Roberts; he insisted that he was John Jarboe. During their interim of insensibility the two friends had completely changed their identity. Thus Jarboe insisted that he was George Roberts, and Roberts as stoutly affirmed that he was John Jarboe. Their friends and acquaintances thought that they must be crazy for awhile, but it was soon seen they were perfectly sane upon every other subject. It was no use to show their photographs taken before the accident. They could not account for the change in their respective appearances, but they remained perfectly positive of their identity After awhile it became a sore subject with them, and they would consider any allusions to it an insult. There was much talk of the affair at the time, but it finally died out as every thing else does. At last the two friends went on a visit to their old home in Illinois. Roberts presented himself to the mother and sisters of Jarboe as the son and brother, but his advances were spurned. Jarboe went to Mrs. Roberts as her son, but she declined to receive him as such. When she saw her son she fell on his neck, but he disengaged himself and told her he was not her child. The poor mother was nearly crazed with grief at this repulse. Mrs. Jarboe and her daughters saw the real Jarboe, and wanted to smother him with kisses and embraces, but he kept them off, telling them they were mistaken. Their sorrow and amazement cannot be described. Our two friends held a consultation, and, concluding that their relatives had gone daft, immediately set out for Nevada. They have been roaming around the various mining camps of Eastern Nevada ever since, most of the time in company. Jarboe, who represents himself as Roberts, was in Nye County, Nevada, some months ago, and, as before stated Roberts, who calls himself Jarboe, came into Bodie a short time since. This is one of the strangest cases on record, and is a hard nut for scientists to crack.

Indeed I Shall.

About ten o' clock the other forenoon a man got off the ferry-boat at Detroit looking as if he expected to be grabbed by some one in waiting. No one troubled him, however, and after hanging around for a while he called a citizen aside and said:

"Stranger, I want to ask your candid opinion about a matter."

"All right—go al ead."

"Suppose that you were my wife?"

"Yes,"

"And that I should come home looking just as I do now?"

"Yes."

"What would be your strongest impression? Give me your honest opinion."

The citizen thus appealed to turned the man around, looked into his eyes, snuffed of his breath, and stood back and said:

"Stranger, is your wife a lunatic or a fool?"

"No, sir."

"Then you'd better wait at least ten hours before you go home, for you've been on a three days' drunk and she'll spot you in a minute; I've gone home looking fifty per cent, better than you do, and had whole handfuls of hair pulled out of my head before I could get my my overcoat off."

"I shall ever remember this favor—indeed I shall!" exclaimed the stranger, and he started up the wharf to look for some secluded spot in which to kill time and get the drunk out of his looks.

"Let's Take The Drink."

A student applied the other day to one of the District Courts in San Francisco, for admission to practice, and an examination committee of one was appointed by the Judge to ascertain his qualifications. The examination began with:

"Do you smoke, sir?"

"I do, sir."

"Have you a spare cigar?"

"Yes."

"Now, sir, what is the first duty of a lawyer?"

"To collect fees."

"Right; what is the second?"

"To increase the number of his clients."

"When does your position toward your client change?"

"When making a bill of cost."

"Explain."

"We are then antagonistic. I assume the character of plaintiff and he becomes the defendant."

"A suit once decided, how do you stand with the lawyer conducting the other side?"

"Cheek by jowl."

"Enough, sir; you promise to become an ornament to your profession, and I wish you success. Now are you aware of the duty you owe me?"

"Perfectly."

"Describe it."

"It is to invite you to drink."

"But suppose I decline?"

Candidate scratched his head. "There is no instance of the kind on record in the books."

"You are right; and the confidence with which you make the assertion shows that you have read the law attentively. Let's take the drink, and I'll sign your certificate.

No Loss of Confidence.

A Detroit grocer had a patent money drawer attached to his counter the other day and it was no sooner in working order than his clerk tendered his resignation.

"You going to leave? Why, what's the matter?" asked the grocer.

"I don't want to stay where a person has lost confidence in me."

"Do you refer to this new till?"

"Yes."

"Well you are very foolish. I haven't lost the least bit of confidence in your honesty, but I simply argue that if you had less change to squander outside I could have more of your time in the store! Loss of confidence! The idea is absurd!"

The satisfied clerk took off his hat and returned to duty.

Hog Stories.

A few weeks ago, while several citizens of Detroit were surrounding a hot stove in a Griswold street tobacco store in came a stranger who had been on a "big drunk." His eyes were red, his back all mud, his clothes ragged, and his general appearance was that of hardup and played out old soaker. One of the group was telling a yarn about a hog, and he was going on with his story when the old fellow interrupted:

"Scuse me, but I'm an old soaker who wants to reform."

"Well, as I was saying," continued the story-teller after a glance at the man, "that hog was about forty rods away when I first saw him,. I got my gun——"

"Say," interrupted the drunkard, "isn't there somebody here who wants to help reform me?"

"You go out!" replied one of the men.

"I won't do it! I'm an old drunkard, and I want some one to take me by the hand and hope I'll reform."

"Go on with the hog story," put in one of the group.

"You shan't do it!" exclaimed the drunkard. "I want some one to feel sad because I drink up all my earnings and misuse my family.

"No one here cares how much you drink or how soon you go under ground!" said one of the men.

"You don't, eh? Don't any of you want to give me advice?"

"No, sir!"

"Don't you feel sorry because I am degrading my brilliant intellect?"

"Brilliant bosh! You never knew anything, anyhow!"

"Won't any man here pity my family?"

"No, sir!"

"Nor shed one tear over my degraded condition?"

"Not a shed! You'd better be going—we want to hear a hog story."

"Had you rather hear a hog story than try and save me?"

"You bet we had?"

"Well, now, you hard-hearted and selfishminded old liars, I know I'm worth more than any hog, and I'll prove it, too! If you won't save me I'll save myself—hanged if I don't! Yes, sir, I'll keep sober from this day on, and I'll show you whether I'm of no more account than any of your hog stories or not! You needn't pity me nor advise me nor talk with me—I can run my own grocery!"

And he did.

A Great Tunnel.

The announcement that a project for a tunnel through the Arlberg and a junction of the Austrian with the Swiss railway system has been laid before the Austrian Parliament causes great satisfaction in Switzerland, and has already had a favorable effect on the prices of railway stock The object of the proposed line is to shorten the distance between Western Austria and Eastern Switzerland, create a direct traffic between the two countries, and render them independent of the South German railways, over which it is now conducted. A further advantage will be to enable the Austrian and Hungarian breadstuffs to compete in Switzerland and Eastern France with corn coming from Russia by way of Genoa and the Gothard Railway. The new line is divided into two sections—the first running from Innsbruck to Landeck, the second from Landeck to Bludenz. The former will be seventy-two kilometres long, and if begun this year, as is proposed, may be completed before the end of 1882. It will pass along the right bank of the Inn. Its construction presents no extraordinary engineering difficulties; the greatest gradient is one in 110 and the sharpest curve makes a radius of 300 metres. The cost of this section is computed at 7,600,000 florins, equal to 105 560 florins per kilometre. The construction of the stretch between Landeck and Bludenz will be much more difficult and costly. It will be a mountain line from first to last. In the valley of Rosauna the gradient is one in forty. The road will cross the valley of Panznau on a viaduct of three arches, each having a span of sixty metres. The length of this stretch is 54.75 kilometres, the total estimated cost 11,784,000 florins, equivalent to an outlay per kilometre of 216.900 florins. It is expected to be completed within four years from the time of commencement. At St. Antoine, 555 metres above Landeck, will begin the great tunnel. The point fixed upon by the Austrian Government for commencing this work is not the one that was chosen by Gen. Nording, who first surveyed the ground. The tunnel, had his scheme been adopted, would have been higher up the mountain, shorter, wide enough only for single rails, and therefore less expensive than the one finally fixed upon. But the Government, believing that the Arlberg line will some day be one of the most important in Europe, have decided that it is expedient to provide every facility for a traffic. The gradients are to be as easy as possible, even though the tunnel should be a little longer, and the lines will be double-railed throughout its length.

Norwegian Trains.

In the slowness of their trains the Norwegians excel the Dutch, and yet the latter, for this merit or defect, according to the time, nerves and fancy of the individual traveler, may place themselves at the head of other European countries. But here all comparison ends, for while the Dutch possess but a small territory sufficiently intersected by lines, Norway, with its great tract of country, has scarcely any railroads at all. Nor is it probable that she will ever be much better off in this respect. The land is so thinly populated that railroads could never pay. From the hilly nature of the country their construction would cost much, while the people are poor. And lastly, the present mode of traveling is all they need. Time is of less consequence to the Norwegians than to other people, because they have less to do. They do not rush through life, as we do, for instance, giving to one day the work of six. They breathe; the remainder of the civilized world is, for the most part, breathless. If they have a hundred miles to travel they can as well devote a week to it as half a dozen hours; or, if they can not, they wisely stay at home. So that traveling in Norway is very much what it was in England a century ago. A little slower and more leisurely, perhaps, now than then, for nowhere in Norway will you come across the fine sight of a coach and four tearing up hill and down dale at express speed. The average rate of progress is about four miles an hour: and, do what you will, taking one thing with another, you can not get much beyond this. Their railroads, by comparison, are not much better—of stately speed, perhaps, but irritating.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22., 1880

THE MILLHEIM JOURNAL
Is published every Thursday, in Musser's Building, corner of Main and Penn streets at
$1 00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE
Or $1 25 if not paid in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 week.	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 year.
1 square....	$1 00	$2 50	$3 00	$4 00	$7 00
¼ column...	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00	15 00
½ column...	5 00	7 50	10 00	15 00	25 00
1 column...	8 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	60 00

One inch makes a square. Administrators and Executors' Notices $2.50. Transient advertisements and locals 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.
Job Work done on short notice.
WALTER & DEININGER, Publishers.

Church & Sunday School Directory.

Evangelical.

Rev. W *H* Hartman will preach next Sunday morning.
Sunday School, 2 P. M.—D. L. Zerby, supt.

Methodist.

Rev. J. B. Akers will preach next *S*unday evening.
Sunday School, 1 P. M.,—D. Kimport, supt.

Reformed.

United Brethren.

Lutheran.

Rev. John Tomlinson, Pastor.—
Preaching in Aaronsburg next Sunday morning, German. In *Millheim* in the evening, English.

United Sunday School, 9 A. M.—F. D. Lase supt.

Lodge & Society Directory.

Millheim Lodge, No. 955, I. O. O. F. meets in their hall, Penn Street, every Saturday evening. Rebecca Degree Meeting every Thursday on or before the full moon of each month.
A. O. DEININGER, Sec. B. O. DEININGER, N. G

Providence Grange, No. 217 P. of H., meets in Alexander's block on the second Saturday of each month at 6½ P. M., and on the fourth Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M.
D. L. ZERBY, Sec. A. O. Deininger, Master.

The Millheim B. & L. Association meets in the Penn street school house on the evening of the second Monday of each month.
A. WALTER, Sec, B. O. DEININGER, Prest.

The Millheim Cornet Band meets in the Town Hall on Monday and Thursday evenings.
F. P. OTTO, Sec., C. F. HARTER, Pres't.

Millheim Escort of Co. B., 5th Regt., N. G., hold their drill meeting on the second story of Alexander's Block, every Tuesday and Friday evening.

Official Directory.

Regular Terms of Court—Fourth Mondays of January, April, August and November.

President Judge—Hon. Chas. A. Mayer, Lock Haven.
Additional Law Judge—Hon. John H Orvis, Bellefonte.
Associate Judges—Hons. Samuel Frank, John Diven.
Prothonotary—J. C. Harper.
Register of Wills and Clerk of O. C.—W. E Burchfield.
Recorder of Deeds, &c.—William A. Tobias.
District Attorney—David F. Fortney.
Sheriff—John Spangler.
Treasurer—Adam Yearick.
County Surveyor—Joseph Devling.
Coroner—Dr. Joseph Adams.
County Commissioners—Andrew Gregg, George Swab, Jacob Dunkle.
Clerk to County Commissioners—Henry Beck.
Attorney to County Commissioners—C. M. Bower.
Janitor of the Court House—Bartrim Galbraith.
County Auditors—James T Stewart, George R. Williams, Thomas B. Jamison.
Jury Commissioners—John Shannon, David W. Kline.
Superintendent of Public Schools—Prof. Henry Meyer.

Centre County Democratic Committee for 1880.

DISTRICTS.	NAMES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Bellefonte, N. W.,	Wm. Galbraith,	Bellefonte
" S. W....	W C Heinle.....	"
" W W....	Wm Harper.....	"
Milesburg.....	Frank E Bible...	Milesburg
Unionville.....	P J McDonnell...	Unionville
Howard	A J Gardner.....	Howard
Philipsburg.....	C G Herlinger....	Philipsb'g
Millheim.....	I H Reifsnyder..	Millheim
Benner	Uriah Stover....	Bellefonte
Boggs.....	Jas A McClain...	Milesburg
Burnside.....	Wm Hepple.....	Pine Glenn
College.....	Sam'l Gilliland..	Boalsburg
Curtin.....	David Delong...	Howard
Ferguson, O. P.....	Dan Driebelbis..	State Col
" N. P.....	O M Shects.....	Stormston
Gregg.....	L M Rishel.....	Spring M's
Haines.....	George Keister..	Aaronsb'g
Halfmoon.....	John Ward.....	Stormsto'n
Harris.....	Sam'l Ishler.....	Boalsburg
Howard.....	David Tanyer...	Howard
Huston.....	H G Chronister..	Martha
Liberty.....	W H Gardner....	Blanchard
Marion.....	John Hoy, Jr....	Walker
Miles.....	Sam'l K Faust...	Millheim
Patton.....	G W Rumberger..	Fillmore
Penn.....	W F Smith.....	Millheim
Potter, N. P.....	D F Luse.....	Centre Hall
" S. P.....	G W Spangler....	Tusseyv'e
Rush.....	William Cullen...	Philipsb'g
Snow Shoe.....	John G Uzzle....	Snow Shoe
Spring.....	E C Wood.....	Bellefonte
Taylor.....	Samuel Hoover...	Fowler
Union.....	J S Fredericks...	Fleming
Walker.....	Samuel Decker...	Zion
Worth.....	G R Williams....	P't Matilda

J. L. SPANGLER, Chairman.
FRANK E. BIBLE, Secretary.

A TARIFF COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—In the Senate to day Mr. Eaton, from the committee on finance, reported a bill creating a new tariff commission. It creates a commission to be called the tariff commission, to consist of nine members, to be appointed from civil life by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, the first-named of whom shall be president of the commission. The commissioners shall receive ten dollars per day each during the period when engaged in active duty and other necessary expenses. The commission shall have power to employ a stenographer and messenger. It shall be the duty of the commision to take into consideration and thoroughly investigate all the various question relative to the agricultural, commercial, mercantile, manufacturing, mining and industrial interests of the UnitedStates, so far as the same may be necessary to the establishment of a tariff or a revision of the existing tariff upon a scale of justice to all interests, and for the purpose of fully examining the matters which may come before it. Such commision is empowered to visit such different portions of the country as it may deem advisable. They shall report to Congress the results of their investigation and the testimony taken in the course of the same from time to time, and make their final report not later than the first Monday in December, 1881.

The Lewisburg papers say that Hon, A. H. Dill will be the chairman of the Democratic State Committee. None better could be selected.

Tioga County Democracy.

WELLSBORO', April 14.—The Democratic County Committee met here this afternoon. Walter Sherwood and J. G. Parks were elected representative delegates and H H. Goodrich recommended as senatorial delegate. Delegates were instructed to vote for Edward Herrick for Auditor General. No instructions as to President. It requires the vote of Potter and M'Kean counties to confirm the election of senatorial delegate.

One of the most urgent demands of our times is a system of education which shall train the young to apply their school learning. At the Pennsylvania State College practical instruction in Agriculture, Horticulture, Botany, Zoology, Mechanist, Chemistry, etc; is given, and thus theory in the class room is applied and enforced by experience in the field and laboratory. Spring session opens April 9th. For catalogue and full information address the Business Manager, State College, Centre Co., Pa tf.

Senator Edmunds not a Candidate.

Senator Edmunds has left no doubt in the minds of those of his Senatorial associates who have conversed with with him in regard to the matter that he is not a candidate for Presidential honors and the mention of his name in connection with the candidacy is exceedingly distasteful to him.

Wm. H. Kemble is supposed to be worth $ 2,000,000, and yet the fellow, can't manage to believe himself like other decent men. But he is not too old to learn if the lesson is a little severe.

Indiana last week adopted a constitutional amendment changing the time for holding State elections from the second Tuesday in October to the second Tuesday in November This leaves Ohio as the only leading State that holds her State election in October.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, April 17, '80.

It is a hard thing for the extra virtuous Republicans of Massachusetts that all the Presidential candidates who have any probability of nomination are such wicked men as to be unworthy of support; while the candidate they long for is so virtuous that the average Republican will have nothing to do with him. Massachusetts always was peculiar.

One good thing is now assured and that is the abolition of the Board of Indian Commissioners. The House decided that question yesterday. This Board has never done any good, while, by a sort of confidence that people generally put in mere numbers, it has made us all less suspicious of the real Indian management of the Interior Department. Frauds that would have been suspected, inquired into and prevented or punished, have been carried out with impunity, the average citizen thinking to himself that this Board was an honest one and was busily engaged in watching the interests of the public and the Indians. In point of fact, however, it is only when members of the Board have quarreled among themselves that any exposure has been made. The Board does not go too soon.

When the Indian appropriation bill was up yesterday in the House, besides the above important amendment, was offered one to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department. Some time since I gave the reasons urged in favor of this transfer. The change will not, probably be made at this session. A new plan, and one that promises much, is urged now. It is for Congress to authorize the appointment of a sufficient number of gentlemen of standing, to be confirmed by the Senate, who shall prepare a new system of Government for the Indians, to be submitted to the next Congress. It is believed that the importance of the service would induce gentlemen to serve whose recommendations would be entitled to and would receive consideration. It is further urged that the Indians would not suspect such men, as they do the ordinary white man, of being a thief, and so would be glad to have such arrangements.

The subject of the Geneva Award is fairly up in the Senate for discussion There are above $10,000.000 remaining in the Treasury to the credit of this fund, and there are three or four ways proposed for the disposition of it. The Judiciary Committee wants to reimburse the Insurance Companies, a substitute for paying the money to the vessel owners, Senator Eaton's bill to turn the money over to reduce the public debt, and fourth, to return the money to England. CARROLL.

News Miscellaney.

SUFFOCATED IN A WELL.—Lancaster, April 14. Early this morning two men named Daniel Miller and Charles Fraser, were suffocated in a well near Bird-in-Hand. It appears that a blast had been set off, and one of the men went down before the gas had time to escape and was immediately overcome. His comrade went to his rescue and lost his life in the attempt. Both men were unmarried and about twenty-five years of age.

LYNCHING A NEGRO.—Petersburg, Va., April 13. James Black the negro who attempted an outrage on the person of Mrs. Hattie Ferris, near Ford's Depot, in Dinwiddie county, on the 3rd of the present month, was taken from jail, at the Dinwiddie Court House, between nine and ten o'clock last night, by an armed body of seventy-five masked men, and hanged to the gallows near the jail, the same on which Jack Pleasants, the negro murderer, was executed two years ago. After completing their work the murderers left for their homes without being recognized by the jailor, who was knocked down by them before surrendering the keys to the cell in Black was confined. This morning which Black's body was swinging from the gallows, viewed by a large crowd of persons. Mrs. Ferris is a Northern lady, having removed from New York to Dinwiddie county some twelve months ago. When assaulted she was searching for her cows, which strayed a considerable distance from her farm. Mrs. Ferris made the best defense she could, dealing the negro soundry blows upon the head with a heavy iron bolt, but it was not until her screams attracted the presence of a number of school girls that the culprit fled before accomplishing his purpose. After scouring the woods two days Black was captured by a large body of armed men, near the scene of the attempted outrage, and taken to Dinwiddie Court House for safe keeping. He was to have been arraigned for trial at the county court next week. Black was about twenty-five years of age and formerly owned by Dr. B. P. Reese, of Dinwiddie county. Some two years ago he was sent to the penitentiary for burglary. The lynching was conducted very quietly and completed in five minutes.

Considerable excitement prevails in White county, Georgia, over the finding of rich pockets of gold in Nachoochee Valley. Over one hundred nuggets were taken out in four days, one of which, shown in Atlanta, weighs over one pound. The yield grows richer as the washing proceeds.

Reports from Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, show that much of the peach crop this year has been injured by the frost.

The Allegheny county pay-roll, which covers the salaries of all the county officials, except the Judges, averages $13,000 a month.

The Empress of Russia is said to sustain life on strong meat soup, diluted goat's milk and morphine.

A Vermont man's mother-in-law was killed by the cars, and he got $22,000 from the railroad company.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* finds a new name for Vanderbilt. It is "the American Rothschild." Vanderbilt owns $51,000,000 worth of 4 per cent. government bonds, and bids fair to become the owner of $100,000,000 worth, or about one-fourteenth of all in existence.

Frederick W. Rice, an insurance agent, fell down a coal mine at Providence, Pa., 150 feet and was instantly killed.

The soap works of the Lehigh Valley Manufactuaing Company, at Freemansburg, Northampton county, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday night of last week. Loss, about $15,000; insured.

Martin Cavanaugh, a boy of thirteen years of age, while attempting to board a coal train at Mahanoy City last week, fell under the wheels and had both legs severed from his body. He will die.

Auditors' Annual Statement for Millheim Borough.

W. K. Alexander, collector and Treasurer, in account with said borough.

1880. DR.

Apr. 16th,	To amount of duplicate.....	264 60
"	Fines from Jacob Eisenhuth, J P.....	8 00
		272 60

1880. CR.

April 16th,	By Order No. 1 To J W Snook for building Lock up..	48 75
"	Order No. 2 Beaver & Gephart Attorney's Fee.....	25 00
"	Order No. 3 J H Reifsnyder, book and seal	6 75
"	No. 4 Musser and Smith, Hardware.....	2 14
"	No. 5 J D Foote, street crossing.....	2 85
"	No. 6 D W Zeigler, street crossing.....	1 75
"	No. 7 W A Tobias, recording charter etc.....	4 50
"	No. 8 J H Reifsnyder, stamps, postage and stationery	28 00
"	Order No. 1 New Council to J H Maize street commissioner for 1879, for work done on roads.....	36 65
"	Percentage on duplicate..	15 87
"	Cash paid for book	1 00
"	" stationery and fuel	50
"	Cash paid J R Bair Auditor 1½ days	2 25
"	Cash paid F P Musser Auditor 1½ days	2 25
"	Cash paid B F Miller Auditor 1½ days	2 25
"	Cash paid A O Deininger Town Clerk 1½ days	2 25
	Balance due from Treas...	89 84
		$272 60

John Stoner and William Miller, Overseers of the Poor, for the Borough of Millheim, in account with said borough.

1880. DR.

April 16th,	To amount of duplicate.....	$278 10
"	Due bill per Auditors.....	2 60
		280 70

1880. CR.

April 16th,	By amount paid for use of poor as follows:	
	For Maria Harter.....	75 00
	" Michael Smith	60 00
	" Rebecca Adams	43 50
	" John Harter.....	6 00
	" Francis Rote (Rent)	20 00
	" Solomon Long	3 00
	Cash paid J H Reifsnyder for making out duplicate and relief orders	3 75
	Cash paid Jac Eisenhuth for writing agreements, warrant and relief order	1 25
	Cash paid D H Mingle medical attendance.....	30 72
	Cash paid J W Snook merchandise for Poor.....	3 00
	Cash paid for blank book.....	45
	Exonerations	12
	Percentage on duplicate.....	13 91
	John Stoner services	10 00
	William Miller "	10 00
		$280 70

Bal. due Overseers settlement $2.60.

We the undersigned Auditors of Millheim Borough, having examined the foregoing accounts and found them correct, do hereby approve the same.

J R BAIR
F P MUSSER
B F MILLER
Auditors.

Attest A O DEININGER
Town Clerk.

Mercantile Appraisement.

THE venders of foreign and domestic merchandise, distillers and brewers, brokers, &c., in Centre County, will take notice that they are appraised and classed by the undersigned appraiser of mercantile and other license tax for the year 1880, as follows, to wit:

AARONSBURG.

NAMES.	BUSINESS.	CLASS.	AM'T.
Fiedler & Runkle	Merchant	13	10 75
Phillips & Bro	"	13	10 75
Yearick Thomas	Grocer	14	7 75
Musser, M M	Merchant	13	10 75

BELLEFONTE.

Spitzer J H	Bottler of beer	14	7 75
Valentines & Co	Gen, Merchants	4	80 75
M'Farland Wilson & Co	Hardware	10	20 75
Hicks, H K	"	10	20 75
Harris, Jas & Co	"	10	20 75
Loeb, S & A	merchants	10	20 75
Green, F P	Druggist	13	16 75
Guggenheimer, I & Co	Merchants	10	20 75
Smith, C	Confectioner	14	7 75
Brew, S A & Son	Grocers	12	12 75
Miller, J C & Co	Book Store	14	7 75
Weaver, H C	Tobacconist	14	7 75
Godman, H D	Cloth'er	14	7 75
Stitzer, H Y	Book Store	14	7 75
Sweney, W A	Tobacconist	14	7 75
" "	Billiards		40 75
Mann, J F	Merchant	12	13 25
Harris, John	Druggist	14	7 75
Joseph Bros & Co	Merchant	10	20 75
Lyon & Co	"	9	25 75
Powers & Son	Boots & Shoes	13	10 75
Goldsmith, Stein & Bexter	Clothiers	14	7 75
Wagner, D M	Merchant	10	20 75
Schler & Co	Grocers	11	15 75
Cruse, A J	Tobacconist	14	7 75
Richards, F C	Jeweler	14	7 75
Blair, Frank F	"	14	7 75
Weaver, W H	Grocer	14	7 75
Gordon & Landis	Machinery	14	7 75
Baney G A	Confectionery	14	7 75
Lindsey, H J	Tobacconist	14	7 75
Brachbill, John	Furniture	14	7 75
Hoffer, John	Merchant	13	10 75
Graham & Son	Boots & Shoes	14	7 75
Graham & Co	Boots & Shoes	13	7 75
Thomas, G W	Grocer	14	7 75
Crider, P B & Son	Lumber	13	10 75
Wilkison, W H	Sample Dealer	13	10 75
Burnside, Thomas	Sample Agent	14	7 75
Wilson, L F	Con ectioner	14	7 75
Doll, Louis	Boots & Shoes	14	7 75
ontgomery & Co	Merchant T	13	10 75
Yeager & Downing	Tobacconists	14	7 75
Bunnell & Aikens	S. Machines	14	7 75
Schreyer, William	Furniture	14	7 75
Cedar, Joseph	Confectionery	14	7 75
Strickland, Cyrus	Grocer	14	7 75
Blackford, George	Tobacconist	14	7 75
Mecse, John	Grocer		7 75
Sands, J H	Confectionery	14	7 75
Singer S. Machine Co	S. Machines	14	7 75
Kirk, F L	Druggist	14	7 75
Twitmyre, Wilbur	Stoves & Tinware	14	7 75
Somerville, James L	Merchant	14	7 75
Sturdevant, E M	Lumber	13	10 75
Harper Bros	Merchants	10	20 75

BLANCHARD.

Kunes, J I	merchant	13	10 75
Singer, W M & Co	"	13	10 75
Fowler, John T	"	14	7 75

BOALSBURG.

Jack, Geo B	Merchant	14	7 75
Stewart, J W	Druggist	14	7 75
Stover, S H	Merchant	14	7 75
Dinges, J N	Hardware	14	7 75

CENTRE HALL.

Dinges, C	Confectionery	14	7 75
Deininger, J O	Hardware	14	7 75
Murray, J D	Druggist	14	7 75
Wol, William	merchant	12	13 25
Boal, William	"	14	7 75

CENTRE HILL.

Kerlin, A S	Merchant	14	7 75
Strohm, Michael	"	14	7 75

COBURN.

Grenninger & Son	merchants	14	7 75
Smith & Co	Grain & Coal	11	15 75
Stover, C W	Distiller	13	25 75

FILLMORE.

McIntire, L B	Merchant	14	7 75

FOWLER.

Fowler, J T	merchant	14	7 75

HALF MOON.

Gray, W S & Son	Merchants	13	10 75
Griffin, J H	Grocer	14	7 75

HOWARD.

Cook, Robert	Merchant	14	7 75
Lucas & Bro	"	14	7 75
Lauth, Bernard	"	10	20 75
Moore, H A	Druggist	14	7 75
Robb, William	merchant	14	7 75
Weber and Co	"	13	10 75
Antes, J B	"	14	7 75

HOUSERVILLE.

Houser, L M and Co	Merchants	14	7 75

HUBLERSBURG.

Brown, Henry	Merchant	13	10 75
Goodhart, S H	"	13	10 75

JULIAN.

Hoover, J C	Merchant	14	7 75
Irvin, Daniel	"	14	7 75

LEMONT.

Thompson, J I jr.	Merchant	13	10 75
Taylor, D F	"	14	7 75

LINDEN HALL.

Hess, Daniel and Son	merchants	13	10 75
Stam, J W	"	14	7 75

LOVEVILLE.

Love, James and Son	Merchants	14	7 75

MADISONBURG.

Ocker, Andrew	Merchant	13	10 75

MILLHEIM.

Else, C H and Bro	Druggist	14	7 75
Boggs, A J	Grocer	14	7 75
Bibler, John	merchant	14	7 75
Miles, W B and Sons	"	14	7 75
McClain, A M	"	13	10 75
McCoy and Linn	"	10	20 75
Musser & Smith	Hardware	13	10 75
Campbell, E C	Merchant	14	7 75
Eisenhuth, J	Druggist	14	7 75
Foote, J D	Merchant	14	7 75
Gephart & Musser	Coal salt & plister	14	7 75
Lamb M	Whiskey mch'nt	13	25 75
Snook, J W	Meh'nt & liquor	13	25 75
Stem J W	Merchant	14	7 75
Tomlinson, H H	Grocer	14	7 75
Kreamer Jonathan	Distiller	13	25 75

NITTANY HALL.

Beck & Martin	Merchant	14	7 75

PENN HALL.

Fisher, J B	merchant	11	15 75

PLEASANT GAP.

Eckenroth Henry	Merchant	14	7 75
Haag G	Whiskey Distiller	13	25 75
Crownover & Son	Merchant	14	7 75

PHILIPSBURG

Avers, Dr	Merchant	14	7 75
Fleck S K	Merchhnt	14	7 75
Filaete G S	Hardware	14	7 75
Gray M G	merchant	13	10 75
Gray I V	merchant	9	25 75
Ganoe J A	Confectionary	14	7 75
Hirlinger C G	Clothier	13	10 75
Hale, J M & Co	Hardware	11	15 75
Hoover Hush & Co	merchants	10	20 75
Kessler & Huffington	merchants	10	20 75
Jones, Mail & Co	Hardware	12	10 75
McKinney, R D	Druggist	14	7 75
Meyers, T J	Grocer	14	7 75
Nufall John & Co	Merchant	11	15 75
Pierce J H	Merchant	11	15 75
Ryman E A	Grocer	14	7 75
Switzer L & R	Books & Station'y	14	7 75
Schoonover J N	Boots and Shoes	14	7 75
Haworth John	Confectionery	14	7 75
Mull R F	Druggist	14	7 75
Jones Alfred	Hardware	13	10 75
Grey, I V	Merchant	14	7 75
Fleming O S	Station'y & Conf.	14	7 75

PINE GLEN.

Boak G R	Merchant	14	7 75

PINE GROVE MILLS.

Sample J C and Co	Merchants	13	10 75
Snyder M D	Merchant	1	7 75
Smith J R Jr	Drug. and Gro.	14	7 75

PORT MATILDA.

Hoover and Reese	Merchants	14	7 7
Smith A J	Merchant	14	7 75

POTTERS MILLS.

Thompson and Smith	Merchants	14	7 75
Strong Samuel	Merchant	14	7 75

RERSBURG

Frank S and Son	Merchants	14	7 75
Stover W F	Merchant	14	7 75
Brungart J R	"	14	7 75

ROCK SPRINGS.

Ewing A G and Co	Merchants	13	10 75

ROLAND.

Curtin and Co	merchants	11	15 75

SANDY RIDGE.

Jackson W L	merchant	12	13 25
Miller W R	"	12	13 25

SNOW SHOE.

Somerville Krider & Co	merchants	10	20 75
Boak G R and Co	"	12	13 75
Williams Herbert	Grocer	14	7 75

SPING MILLS.

Grenoble I J	merchant	13	10 75
Krumrine and Son	coal and grain	13	10 75
Duncan and Son	merchants	14	7 75
Long J D	coal and grain	14	7 75

STATE COLLEGE.

Stuart J W	Grocer	14	7 75
Hamill and Thompson	merchants	13	10 75

TUSSEYVILLE.

Swartz S M	merchant	14	7 75

UNIONVILLE.

Gr st A J and T E	merchants	11	15 75
Leatners B F and Son	"	12	13 25
Cleaver Jese	"	14	7 75

WALKER.

Yearick and Son	merchants	14	7 75

WOODWARD.

Speigelmyer G R	merchant	13	10 75
Snook and Fees	Distillers	13	25 75

WOLFS STORE.

Emerick J S	merchant	14	7 75

ZION.

Solt Da vid	merchant	14	7 75

Take notice, all who are concerned in the above appraisment, that an appeal will be held in the Commissioners office, in Bellefonte, on Friday, the 21st day of May, 1880 Between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., when and where you can attend of you think proper.

NELSON A LUCAS,
Bellefonte, Apr. 22, '80. Appraiser.

APPLICANTS FOR TAVERN LICENSE.

NAMES.	POST OFFICE.	CLASS.	AM'T.
Brown, Edward	R Belefonte	5	50 75
Faulkner, C A	Philipsburg	5	50 75
Garman, Daniel	Bellefonte	5	50 75
Haag, Gottlieb	Pleasant Gap	5	50 75
Bush, D G	Bellefonte	5	50 75
Teller, W K	"	5	50 75
Kreamer, Jonathan	Millheim	5	50 75
Musser, W S	"	5	50 75
Kuhns, Samuel	Blanchard	5	50 75
Kling, Joel jr.	Walker	5	50 75
Kohbecker, Alois A	Milesburg	5	50 75
Lloyd, Robert	Philipsburg	5	50 75
Ramsdale, John	"	5	50 75
Passmore, James	"	5	50 75
Taylor, Robert	"	5	50 75
Miller, George	Spring Mills	5	50 75
Uzzle, John G	Snow Shoe	5	50 75
Stoffy, Shadrack	Pine Grove	5	50 75
Stover, P H	Coburn	5	50 75
Shafer, Reuben V	Howard	5	50 75
Robb, Henry	Nittany Hall	5	50 75
Ruhl, David H	Potters Mills	5	50 75
Odenkirk, J H	Centre Hall	5	50 75
Meyer, D J	"	5	50 75
Hayes, Jeffrey	Philipsburg	5	50 75
Delong, J L	Banchard	5	50 75

APPLICANTS FOR SALOON LICENSE.

Matley, James	Philipsburg	5	20 75
Webber, Peter	"	5	20 75
Anders E John	Bellefonte	5	20 75
Blackford, Geo	"	5	20 75
Smith, Fredk	"	5	20 75
Yeager, Henry C	"	5	20 75
Witherite, Harvey	Snow Shoe	5	20 75

I do certify that the above is a correct list of all applicants for tavern and saloon license and appraised by the undersigned in Centre county up to date.

NELSON A. LUCAS,
Bellefonte, Appraiser.
April 22nd, 1880.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Adam Mory, late of the Borough of Millheim, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present the same duly authenticated for payment.
12-6t MICHAEL ULRICH, JR.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Rebecca Hess, late of Haines township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN L. KREAMER,
13-6t Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Hannah Cronmiller, late of Haines town-ship, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JARED HARPER,
Administrator.
13-6t *Bellefonte, Pa.*

PENSIONS!

New Laws. Thousands entitled. Every soldier even slightly disabled, by wounds, disease, or accident, entitled to pension, dating back to day of discharge. Even the loss of a finger or toe entitles to pension. Also, all widows and dependent parents, and minors entitled. Time limited. Apply at once. Many pensioners now entitled to increase. Bounty now due to thousands. Land cases settled. Patents procured for inventors. Fees fixed by law. Send two stamps for new laws, banks and instructions to E. H. GELSON & CO., Pension and Patent Attorneys, Lock Box 725, WASHINGTON, D. C. 14-4

CAPABLE MEN ANTED. To solicit orders for our Nursery stock. Men of integrity, good habits, energy and fair business capacity can easily acquire a knowledge of the business, must give entire attention to the work and be able to go to any part of their own or adjoining counties.
PERMANENT MPLOYMENT, GOOD PAY AND EXPENSES.
Give age, previous occupation, and references. Address, R. G. CHASE & CO., 10 N. MERRICK ST. PHILADELPHIA. 14-4t

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Div.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 9th, 1879, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p. m.
" "	Harrisburg	4 26 a. m.
" "	Williamsport	8 35 a. m.
" "	Jersey Shore	9 07 a. m.
" "	Lock Haven	9 40 a. m.
" "	Renovo	11 00 a .m
" arr. at Erie		7 55 p. m.
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	8 00 a. m.
" "	Harrisburg	11 25 a. m.
" arr. at	Williamsport	2 25 p. m
" "	Lock Haven	3 50 p. m.
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 50 a. m.
" "	Harrisburg	3 35 p. m.
" arr. at	Williamsport	7 35 p. m.
" "	Lock Haven	8 40 p. m.

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	7 00 a. m.
" "	Jersey Shore	7 33 a m.
" "	Williamsport	8 15 a. m.
" arr. at	Harrisburg	12 05 a. m.
" "	Philadelphia	3 40 p. m.
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Lock Haven	11 20 a. m.
" "	Will amsport	12 10 p. m.
" arr. at	Harrisburg	4 10 p. m.
" "	Philadelphia	7 20 p. m.
ERIE MAIL leaves	Renovo	8 40 p. m.
" "	Lock Haven	9 50 p. m.
" "	Williamsport	11 10 p. m.
" arr. at	Harrisburg	2 45 a. m.
" "	Philadelphia	7 00 a. m.
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport	12 35 a. m.
" arr. at	Harrisburg	3 50 a. m.
" "	Philadelphia	7 40 a. m.

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains from Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with P. C. & A. V. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West and Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Sup't.

L. C. & S. C. RAIL ROAD.

WESTWARD.

LEAVE	1. A. M.	3. P. M.	5. P. M.
Montandon	7 00	2 00	6 20
Lewisburg Arrive	7 15	2 10	6 36
Lewisburg Leave	7 15	2 20	
Fair Ground	7 20	2 30	
Biehl	7 30	2 40	
Vicksburg	7 35	2 48	
Mifflinburg Arrive	7 50	3 05	
Mifflinburg Leave	7 50	3 15	
Milmont	8 10	3 35	
La

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22,. 1880.

B. O. DEININGER, - - - EDITOR.

R. A. BUMILLER, - - ASSISTANT EDITOR.

Local Department.

—In another column we publish the Auditors' Report for the borough of Millheim. Read it.

—A splendid private residence with the good will of a medical practice for sale. For particulars apply at this office. tf.

—Altoona does not stand loafing on the corners; Millheim does, and that's one point of difference between the two towns.

—Our friend S. M. Swartz, at Tusseyville, is selling out his stock of store goods preparatory to retiring from business. Failing health is the cause.

—The JOURNAL BOOK STORE sells all the school books recently adopted by the school boards of Millheim Boro', Penn, Haines, Miles and Gregg townships.

NOTICE.—All persons having accounts against the Borough of Millheim are hereby notified to present them to the town council for adjustment, on or before the first Monday in May. Finance Committee.

—Somebody has figured out that there are about three millions of unmarried men in the country, but it should not be forgotten that many of them are not worth having as husbands.

—Those freeholders of Millheim, who didn't make their sidewalks yet in front of their properties, would better get at it, as the new council intends to push these matters. A word to the wise &c., &c.

—Belletonte is to have a daily morning paper, with the name *Morning News*. Mr. H. Byxbe, foreman of the *Republican* office of that place, issues the same, and intends to make it a permanent institution.

—Our town will be strongly represented at Court in Bellefonte next week. Four parties from Millheim are concerned in suits, and each of them has a little army of witnesses, who will have to appear at court, beside the jurymen chosen for this session of the court.

—It affords us much pleasure to announce that Rev. W. R. Wieand, of Adamsburg, Snyder county, has accepted the call recently extended by the Rebersburg Lutheran charge. Mr. Wieand expects to take charge of his new field in June.

—We see in the Phila. *Times* that the extensive tannery of Kistler Bros., at Lock Haven, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday afternoon of last week. Loss about $100,000; insurance, $75,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. There were fifty-five men and boys employed in the building.

—Our young friend Jacob Stover *studiosis meritus*, of Aaronsburg, has now finished his term of teaching, at M'Clure Snyder county. For the present he is engaged at clerking for Mr. J. M. Troxell, at —— well our informant does not say where, but we guess it is still within the limits of the United States.

—The corner stone for the new Reformed church at Madisonburg will be laid with appropriate services, on Sunday, May 2nd next, D. V. Neighboring Reformed ministers will be present to officiate on the occasion. The christian public is respectfully invited to attend.

W. M. LANDIS.
2t. Pastor.

—Don't care an exclamation point (!) what people say about Sammy Faust, he has always been very good and kind to us. Why it was just the other day that Sammy *brung* us just as nice a basket full of apples as any man could wish. We mean to say that the apples were nice not the basket, but that he took off our hands again. Long live Sammy Faust to do good to the poor—especially to poor printers.

AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS.—*Ahead of all others*, is the motto of Louis Doll in Bellefonte. Where can you find a better Boot and Shoe store? It is filled with the latest styles of boots and shoes, an immense stock of the same and everything can be bought at low prices. Don't neglect to call there, when you go to Bellefonte, you won't regret it.

—The Brockerhoff House, at Bellefonte, is undergoing important alterations and repairs. The room recently occupied by John B. Linn, Esq., as a law office, is being fitted up as a bar-room, while what was the bar room will be changed into a sample room. Fresh paint and kalsomine are also applied.

—On Saturday and Sunday, April 24th and 25th, a district local convention of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held at Centre Hall. A rather comprehensive but well arranged programme has been prepared and an interesting and profitable time is expected. Rev. S. A. Taggart, State Secretary, will be present. Come, and bring your bible along.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Lewisburg & Tyrone R. R. Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 233 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on Monday, May 3d, 1880 at 12 o'clock M.

Election for President and Directors same day and place.

JAS. R. MCCLURE,
16-3t. Secretary.

—Mr. Cyrus B Stover and family, left for Pleasant Valley, Lincoln county, Kansas.

—The local meeting of the Y. M. C. A., at Centre Hall, next Saturday and Sunday, promises to be a very interesting affair. Are you going?

At the regular annual meeting of the Millheim Town Hall Company, held on Monday evening, Thomas Frank, Samuel Otto and Elias Lose were elected trustees -Hope they will be efficient officers.

—The other Friday night the barn of Mr. David Wetzel, about 3 miles south west of New Berlin, was totally destroyed by fire. Nearly everything in the barn, including nine head of cattle, was consumed.

Hip, hip, heeo—o—o! Up, up, *holz hahr*. These and similar ones were the ejaculations when they raised P. P Leitzell's house, on Monday. Wish they would raise about a dozen more including some enterprising manufactoring. establishment. But why dont *they*?

Mr. John Musser, well known to the people of Centre county, is now engaged as agent for the firm of Gordon and Landis, Bellefonte, dealers in all kinds of machinery, engines, mill furnishing goods, agricultural implements, &c Mr. Musser also sells the celebrated Adriance Reaper and mower, and the Empire Separator, manufactured at Hagerstown, Md.

—Mr. George M. Thomas, a gentleman of sterling integrity and first class business qualities, has opened up a grocery on the corner of Allegheny and Bishop streets, Bellefonte. Mr. Thomas expects to keep anything belonging to a first class grocery and a full stock of all kinds of leather besides. Our citizens going to Bellefonte can nowhere do better in the leather line than with Mr. Thomas.

Harris' Standard Store, 235 Market Street, Lewisburg is again up to time—not only in having received a large and full assortment of goods *but in advertising as well*. Harris is none of the fellows that whine an complain of hard times: he is too busy to do that. He keeps a full line of goods, sells low *and advertises*. These are the conditions of success and Harris knows it just as well as anybody. Read his advertisment and give him a call when you get to Lewisburg.

—Peterson's Ladies National Magazine came to us last week, and so crowded with good things, that we didn't look at anything else for the next couple of hours. Full of splendid engravings and fashion plates, the choicest stories, a fine pattern of a summer jacket, and a lot of interesting literature. We recommend this magazine to every lady, who is fond of reading and willing to take sound advice in household and fancy work.

—We haven't stopped at a hotel this long time that we liked better than the *Irvin House*, Lock Haven, of which Mr. S. Woods Caldwell is the efficient and gentlemanly proprietor. The house is complete in its arrangements, cleanliness and order prevail throughout, and Mr. Caldwell has that pleasant, fascinating way of making a fellow feel at home, that only a "dyed in the wool" gentleman can have. Yes, we like the *Irvin House*.

—Last week we had the pleasure to make the acquaintance of the new conductor on our rail road—Mr. Simon Seids. We were very favorably impressed with Mr. Seids, and consider him every inch a gentleman, which is saying a good deal, for there are a great many cubic inches in him.

From the manner in which Mr. Seids conducts the train we take him to be an old hand at the business. Altogether we like the new conductor right well and shall endeavor to patronize his trein as much as much as we are able.

—It is with much pleasure that we to-day lay before our readers the regular spring advertisement of that well known and popular institution, Everett's Bee Hive Store, of Lock Haven. Read it, examine it carefully, and then when you go to Lock Haven go there, and you will find that every word that Mr. Everett says and promises is strictly true. Persons that go there once *on trial*, will go again and are very apt to become regular customers. The vast and varied assortment of goods the really low prices, and the fair and polite treatment one gets all combine to make the Bee Hive the best institution of the West Branch Valley.

ACCIDENT NEAR NITTANY HALL. A sad accident befell the family of Ma Joseph McCaleb, residing near Nittany Hall, one day last week. As we are informed, Mr. McCaleb went out to cut up a large tree that had been blown down by the storm of a few days previous. After being at work for some time, he discoverd that he had been followed by two of his little children, aged respectively five and three years. Not wishing to have them so near him while using his axe, he directed them to go awy, which they did. It seems, however, that instead of going far away they went, without being noticed by their father, into the excavation made by the uprooted tree upon which he was at work, where they remained. After the fallen trunk of the tree had been cut off, the uprooted stump immediately flew back into its upright position, and Mr. McCaleb discoverd to his horror that his little ones were buried beneath it. When taken out the youngest one was found to be dead, and the other one insensible and seriously injured. The dead child was buried on last Friday, at which time our informant told us the other child was still living.

—We learn by the Mifflinburg *Telegraph* that Mr. Thomas Harter, editor of the Nevada *Enterprise*, is visiting friends in Union county at present.

—Last Thursday evening our town council had another special meeting for the purpose of appointing the following standing committees:

Finance: A. C. Musser, D. L. Zerby and Geo. Royer.

Streets and Alleys: R. A. Bumiller, F. Catherman and A. C. Musser.

Nuisance: D. L. Zerby, F. Catherman and Geo. Royer.

—Court of Centre County will begin on Monday of next week.

—It is with pleasure that we inform many inquiring friends that neighbor John D. Foote, whose limb was amputated a few weeks ago, is getting along very well, fully as well as could possibly be expected. For the past few days he has been able to sit up in a chair.

—Mr. Henry Wagner, a young man working at Billinger's saw mill, near Fowler's, had the misfortune to get his left hand into the circular saw while in full motion on Monday afternoon. The first and second fingers were entirely cut off, and the thumb and third finger nearly so. The attending physician thinks that the thumb and third finger may be saved.

—Ex-Sheriff Musser has taken an agency for the *Southern Pennsylvania Mutual Relief Association*, a company operated much upon the plan of the U. B. Aid Society We know nothing of our own personal knowledge of this company, but the sheriff assures us that it is one of the solid institutions of the land. He is ready to impart any desired information to those who wish a cheap and safe life insurance. tf

—That thoroughly good fellow, grocer, auctioneer, fish-dealer and ex editor, Geo. W. Foote, Esq., of Mifflinburg, will please accept the best thanks of the editor and his family, the assistant and his family, as well as several other good friends, for that whopper of a shad which on last Saturday in the goodness of his heart he made us a present of. How kind, how thoughtful, the good man—how seasonable the present. All spring we had an almost uncontrolable longing for a shad, but alas for the gulf between a poor country editor and a fine, big shad. George knows exactly now it all is. He was a poor editor himself.

The Cemetery Association held its annual meeting and election on last Friday evening, and elected E. C. Campbell, H. M. Swartz and A. O Deininger, trustees, respectively for three, town and one years. An adjourned meeting was also held on Monday evening, at which measures were adopted looking toward the enlargement of the cemetery. It seemed to us as if something of the right spirit prevailed at the meeting on Monday evening, and we trust good may result from it. Let the new board of trustees take hold of the matter in earnest and rescue our "city of the dead" from the general dilapidation and decay into which it is fast sinking.

A BIG ESTABLISHMENT.—The store of Bauland & Newman, in Bellefonte, or to state the matter more precisely, their combination of stores, is now a thing of vast proportions. They have recently rented the large store room lately occupied by D. M. Wagner & Son which adjoins their own, and into this latter they have just removed their vast stock of dry goods, while the room formerly occupied by Mr. Bauland's Bee Hive store, is now a merchant tailoring and gent's furnishing establishment, where clothing are made to order in the very best and handsomest style.

In the dry goods and notion store they have a full and complete stock in every department, each one of which has its own special salesman. A system of order prevails that strikes one very favorably upon entering. Everything is complete and convenient as can be made, and we doubt not that the new combination will secure a largely increased business. If you go to Bellefonte to buy your supplies, don't miss the Bee Hive. You will find it entirely worthy of your confidence and patronage.

AARONSBURG CRUMBS.

Mr. T. Hull is hurrying his house to completion. Expects to occupy it some time in June.

Miss Mary Musser received, as a birtnday present a handsome gold watch and chain. Mary is the happiest little girl in Aaronsburg.

Mrs. W. B. Bitner spent a few days in town, last week, but hurried home for fear the Spring work would not wait for her return.

Among the many who intended to teach during the Summer, there remains but one, Miss Bella Cronmiller. She ought to have a school so large that she must employ an assistant.

Mr. E. G. Shafer, of Maple Grove, Lycoming Co., came to town on Monday and left next day, taking with him his wife,

Miss Lizzie Shafer has returned. She spent the Winter in Bellefonte, with her uncle, C. M. Bower, Esq.

It is said that Bellefonte offers rare attractions to single preachers in our vicinity. They find themselves irresistably drawn there, once in a while, and the oftener they go the oftener they want to go, "The old old story—old as Eden yet, yet forever beautiful and new." X. Y.

—Our townsman John G. Musser has commenced butchering last Monday, and intends to follow that business through the coming summer, as in former years. He always buys the nicest and fattest beeves in the country, and for that reason he is able to furnish the people with first-class meat.

NEWS FROM BRUSH.

Prof. H. Meyer is off to Harrisburg, attending a convention of County Superintendents.

Our old friend W. R. Beely, Esq., of Williamsport, was here a few days ago shaking hands with many friends in his native valley. Will is one of the ablest lawyers at the Williamsport bar.

It is rumored that Rev. Wieand, of Adamsburg, has accepted the call given him by the Lutheran charge in this valley.

A club of some kind has recently been organized in our village, but what its name and object are, we do not exactly know. It is however principally supported by pedagogical talent—its officers are H. Meyer, President, C. C. Zeigler, Secy., and C. L. Gramley, Treasurer.

Our enterprising townsman, J. A. Miller, has just received a 17 horse power engine, which he purposes to use in his tannery.

The collections in the Rebersburg Union S. S. last year amounted to $57.60 instead of $56.00, as reported last week; also the name of W. S. Miller as Treasurer elect was omitted. Our informant may do better hereafter. QUIZ?

An Ohio man, who thought he might have some business in Chicago about convention time and wrote to one of the hotels to secure "a couple of small rooms, not particular on what floor, but with a communicating door if possible," during the sessions of the Republican National Convention, was informed in reply that the cost of such accommodations would be $50 a day. As a general thing Ohio men have a good streak of luck under the present administration, but they have about concluded that it is better to be a hotel-keeper in Chicago than an office-holder under the Federal Government.

A Terrible Disaster.

Many Lives Lost in a Hurricane.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—Passengers who passed through Marshfield, on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, at 8:30 last night, gave a few facts concerning a terrible disaster. A man who came to the depot, at the edge of the town, while the train was there, reported that at 6:30 o'clock a furious hurricane struck the place and leveled all that part of the town lying west of the Centre Square flat to the ground The debris immediately took fire in several places, and the flames could be seen at some half dozen points by the passengers on the train. Forty dead bodies had been taken out and many more were supposed to be buried in the ruins or burned up, There were also many living, still imprisoned in the debris of the fallen buildings. All the physicians of the town were killed excepting two, and there was great need of doctors to attend to the wounded, of whom it was said there were some 200. A relief train with twenty physicians and nurses and full of supplies left Springfield, Mo., this morning, and probably other trains will arrive during the day. The storm was general in Southwestern Missouri, and other places probably suffered damage, but as the telegraph wires are all prostrated no advices have been received. A violent hail and rain accompanied the wind.

MARRIED.

On the 7th inst., by Rev. J. D. Reardon, assisted by Rev. Charles Schnure, Dr. H. W. Rhoads and Miss Clara W. Seebold, both of Hartleton.

DIED.

On the 10th inst., in Mifflinburg, Sarah, wife of John Gast, aged 69 years and 10 months.

On the 11th inst., in Potter township, Mr. Joseph Shirk, aged 74 years and 11 days.

On the 8th inst., in Georges Valley, Mrs. Catharine Young, widow, aged 86 years and 5 months.

Millheim Market.

Corrected every Wednesday by Gephart & Musser.

Wheat No. 1	1.05
Wheat No. 2	1.00
Corn	45
Rye	60
Oats White	33
Oats, Black	30
Buckwheat	50
Flour	6.00
Bran & Shorts, per un	20.00
Salt, per Bri	200
Plaster, ground	10.00
Cement, per Bushel	45 to 50
Barley	50
Timothyseed	
Flaxseed	
Cloverseed	5.00
Butter	22
Hams	10
Sides	6
Veal	
Pork	
Beef	
Eggs	10
Potatoes	25
Lard	6
Tallow	
Soap	5
Dried Apples	
Dried Peaches	
Dried Cherries	

COAL MARKET.

Egg Coal	$5.60
Stove "	5.75
Chestnut "	5.40
Pea "	3.80

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IRVIN HOUSE,
(Most Central Hotel in the City,)
COR. MAIN AND JAY ST.,
Lock Haven, Pa.,
S. WOODS CALDWELL, PROPRIETOR

Good Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers on first floor. tf

1880. BEE HIVE! 1880.

To my Friends in Penns and Brush Valleys!

THE LARGEST

DRY GOODS HOUSE

IN CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA IS THE GREAT

BEE HIVE

BEE HIVE!

Store of Lock Haven.

Which is now Opening the Third Stock for the Spring of 1880,

which is simply Immense in all its Departments.

30,000 Yards Bleached and Unbleached Muslins,

CALICOS AND SHIRTINGS

A large stock of 10-4, 9-4, 6-4, 5-4 UTICA BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS and PILLOW CASINGS,
3000 Yards Good alico, Fast Colors. Beautiful Styles, 6 Cents a Yard.
The Largest Stock of TABLE LINENS ever shown in this City at old prices. 500 TOWELS at 25 Cents, worth 40 Cents 35-4 x 3-4 Bleached all LINEN NAPKINS at $2 65, worth $3 40. 18 inch TWILLED HEAVY TOWELING, 18 c

1000 Yards of Summer Pantings,

Bought early in January, since which time they have advanced 20 per cent., but will be sold at old prices of a year ago.

2,000 Yards All-Wool Cassimeres,

FANCY CHEVIOT SUITINGS,

French Diagonals and Shirtings, 1,000 Yards Black all wool Cashmeres,
Cheaper than ever. 2000 yards Beautiful Spring Cashmeres at 15 cents, worth 20 French Momie Cloths, Full Line of French all-wool Buntings i Plain and Lace Goods. Silk Grenadines, French Organdie and Linen Lawns, nice patterns.

500 YARDS BEAUTIFUL SUMMER SILKS,

At 50, 55 and 60 cents a yard The Largest, Handsomest, Cheapest lot of Plain and Brocade, Black and Colored Silks ever shown Large lot of Ladies' Coats at Half Price. The handsomest Stock of

BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS

In this section of the State. Large lot of Window Shading and Fixtures. 1,000 lbs. Cotton and Wool Carpet Chain.

CITIZENS of Penns and Brush Valleys should avail themselves of the advantages we are now offering, by buying their goods early at the BEE HIVE. Thanking my Patrons for their liberal patronage in 1878, we hope by continuing to keep only first-class goods, with a full assortment of all the Novelties of the Season; by representing goods on MERIT ONLY, and selling at LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES *to merit even a much larger share of the patronage in* 1880, as we have decided advantages over every competitor on account of the immense quantities we buy SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS to Large Buyers and trade from a distance. ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION REMEMBER THE PLACE

The Great Bee Hive Dry Goods House,

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

J. J. EVERETT, Proprietor.

WANTED.—50,000 pounds of Wool in exchange or for cash at the Bee Hive Store.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH CLOTHING HOUSE,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

Our Stock is Immense in Quantity and First Class in Quality.

Our Prices are AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Anticipating a very large trade we are selling goods at a very small advance on first cost.

The citizens of Centre county are most cordially invited to

CALL AND SEE.

SAMUEL LEWIN.

P. GEPHART B. A. MUSSER

GEPHART & MUSSER

DEALERS IN

Grain, Cloverseed, Flour & Feed, Coal, Plaster & Salt

MILLHEIM, PA

Highest market price paid for all kinds of

GRAIN

Delivered either at the BRICK MILL or at the old MUSSER MILL, in MILLHEIM.

COAL, PLASTER & SALT

Always on hand and sold at prices that defy competition.

A share of the public patronage respectfully solicited. 39-1y

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

ELIAS LOSE,

CARPENTER and Builder.

Doors, Shutters Sash, Window Frames, and Mouldings, made to order on short notice and in the best possible manner

Yellow Pine Flooring constantly kept on hand. With thanks for past favors he solicits a continuence of the same

MILLHEIM, PA.

CENTRE COUNTY FARMERS' HOME,

THE BUSH HOUSE.

Prices to Suit the Times.

Improved Stabling and careful Hostlers. Low special rates to Jurymen and Witnesses. Cleanliness, comfort unexcelled

NO DISCRIMINATION.

against the Producers, than whom none are more worthy, or more entitled to attention. The Bush House having over three times the capacity of other hotels, there is no occasion or disposition to place the guests in attic rooms. This accounts for its growing Local Trade. We do not trust your horses to the care and profit of parties disconnected with the hotel.

J. H MYERS, Proprietor.

54-6 tf.

DAV. I. BROWN,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

TINWARE, STOVEPIPE AND TRIMMING, SPOUTING & FRUIT CANS.

Would respectfully inform the public that he keeps on hand or makes to order all kinds of TINWARE, STOVE-FIXTURES, FRUIT CANS, etc.

SPOUTING A SPECIALITY.

Fruit cans always on hand. Repairing done at short notice. Having some ten years experience in the business he flatters himself that his work is fully equal to any in this section of the country. A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. Shop, next door to Journal Book Store, Millheim, Pa.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE.

BELLEFONTE, PA

First Class in all respects.

CENTRALLY LOCATED.

Just the place for the business man, the farmer, the mechanic.

Omnibus to all trains.

W. R. TELLER, Proprietor.

PATENTS

and how to obtain them. Pamphlet free, upon receipt of Stamp for postage. Address—

GILMORE, SMITH & CO.
Solicitors of Patents,
Near Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

AGRICULTURE.

WHAT AN EGG IS.—To the reflective mind the egg constitutes one of the greatest marvels of nature. At first view it would seem that it is an especial characteristic of birds; but when we observe that fishes, so different from birds in their organization and their mode of life, have also eggs, we see that it must be the same in one sense with all kinds of animals. A pullet's egg is a very small germ, possessing at first only the most essential organs for the actual sustenance of its existence, and the gradual development of its other parts inclosed in a box, with its provisions for the time it must actually remain in seclusion. The animal is the little whitish circle remarked in the membrane which envelops the mass of the yolk. The house destined to protect the young animal until it has acacquired all of its own organs, and all the necessary strength, and yet allow the air and heat to penetrate, is the shell. Hence, the size of the eggs of animals is, not necessarily proportioned to the size of the animals to which they belong. All animals, whatever they may be—from the elephant to the humming-bird—are at the moment when they begin to feel the principle of life nearly of the same size. That which varies in the provision of nourishment they require. The crocodile, destined to attain colossial dimensions, can take care of himself very well in the river where he was born when he has attained the size of a lizzard; so nature places in the box where he is confined food sufficient to enable him to reach that size. The same with fishes; there are some enormous ones which had only very small eggs, because, however diminutive they may be on leaving their envelope, they can already obtain their own living in the bosom of the river or ocean.

STARTING PLANTS EARLY.—A writer on gardening gives the following hints on starting tender seeds, such as tomatoes, squashes, melons and the like: "It is desirable in transplanting not to check the growth by disturbing the roots. A good way to avoid this is to scrape out turnips, fill them with good soil, and plant in two or three seeds, setting them in a warm, light place, and keeping them moist. When the weather is suitable, place these out in the garden at the proper depth. The turnip will decay and the plant will thrive unchecked if properly cared for. Do not use potatoes instead of turnips.' Another method is to use squares of sod, say six inches wide, from good mellow soil, turn them bottom up, and put such seed as squash, melon or sweet corn, and treat them in the same way, not putting out till the weather is quite warm, and then protecting against bugs. For more delicate plants, flowers, etc., make little square paper boxes out of thin writing paper or thick newspaper, merely folding them at the corners as you would the paper in covering a book and tacking them with a needle and thread; make them about three inches square and two deep. Fill with good soil; start the seeds and put them out at the proper time, boxes and all, without disturbing the roots. If you fear the paper is too strong for the roots to penetrate, cut carefully on the bottom of the box the shape of a cross and all will be well.

BULBS.—In those parts of Holland where bulb culture is practised, the routine is generally as follows: The first year the soil is broken up and dug to a depth of from five to six inches, a heavy dressing of cow manure being applied, and a crop of potatoes taken, after which the bulbs are planted in the autumn, and the beds remain covered with reeds until May. The second year's culture consists in collecting the buds about midsummer, and then grass seeds are sown to prevent the light soil from drifting, while in the autumn the bulbs of different kinds are sown on the green sward.

EARLY LAYING IN PULLETS.—There is nothing that will so increase the early laying of pullets as to be fed with raw bones pounded in pieces of proper size. It strengthens them and prevents legweakness, which is often seen in cockerels. But for chickens intended for exhibition we would not recommend its use, for it is conceded that growth ceases when the pullet commences to lay. In these bone dust will be found to answer better, as it does not have the same effect on their tendency to lay.

HAULING OUT MANURE.—While the ground is hard or covered with snow, the manure heaps can be hauled to the fields with the least trouble. Those who have profited by our hints for the past few months, will have the manure in good condition for hauling out now; others will have it lying around loose and unworked, and consequently useless for some time yet.

LITTER FOR STOCK.—If the litter for stock is cut into three-inch lengths, or even smaller, it will hold more moisture, will make better and finer manure and will keep the animals cleaner than long litter. The gain in the quantity of the manure, in one year, the saving in time in the handling, and increased effectiveness of it, will pay good interest on the cost of a wind-mill, and a fodder-cutter, to do the cutting.

THE MERINO.—It is stated that the common sheep in Germany grow from 5,000 to 5,500 wool-hairs to the square inch, while the pure bred Merino sheep, that are used in improving them by crossing, have from 40,000 to 48,000 wool-hairs to the square inch. The cross-bred sheep when a pure Merino ram has been used on one side of the ancestral life, have but 27,000 wool-hairs to the square inch.

FATTENING STOCK.—An English farmer, very successful during two years in fattening cattle or sheep, supplied a ration made as follows: Eight bushels of corn soaked in ten pails of water two days, them simmer for an hour; afterwards mix with fourteen pounds coarse, cheap sugar, and commingle with cut hay, straw or other fodder.

CARE OF HORSES.—Horses hate solitude, and are made savage by being kept alone. Goats ought always to be kept in large stables, because they will face fire, and horses will follow them out, though they would not go by themselves.

Marks of Approbation.

In the shape of increasing demands for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are constantly reaching its proprietors. the mining and agricultural populations of the far west are particularly alive to its merits, for it possesses the very qualities which emigrants to those remote districts require. It protects them from malaria, it fortifies them against the injurious effects which frequently proceed from a mode of life fraught with hardships, and it has an unimpeachable record for thoroughness. Travelers to foreign countries mariners, and those generally who live an out-door life, will find that its protective and bracing properties have not been exaggerated by the many who have borne favorable witness in its behalf. A rock is no firmer on its base than this medicine in its confidence of our people.

DOMESTIC.

TO COLOR COTTON GOODS.—First to prepare the water for coloring for all dyes; take four pails of water; add one quart wheat bran; tie the bran loosely in a thin coarse bag; before heating squeeze the bran until the water is white; boil and take off the scum. Dove and slate colors are all made by boiling in iron a cupful of good black tea with a teaspoonful of copperas, and sufficient water to cover the goods; dilute this until you get the desired shade. About three shades of any color look well blended together. Salmon is made by boiling annatto in soap-suds. A good green is obtained by taking yellow cloth and dipping it into blue dye. All dying should be done the same day, as many things can be used for different shades and colors. For a good black, to each pound of goods, take one of blue vitriol, one of copperas dissolved in sufficient water to cover the goods; boil an hour; take two ounces extract of logwood and boil one hour; put in the goods, stirring and lifting often; then add a strong solution of common salt made boiling hot; let them remain fifteen minutes, then rinse in several clear waters. A handsome brown is obtained by steeping black walnut or butternut shucks until all the color is extracted; put in the goods until of the required shade; rinse in strong soapsuds. Aniline must be dissolved in alcohol, strained off in sufficient water to cover the goods, lifting constantly and keeping it quite hot; rinse in alum water; dry in the shade.

FOR AN IRRITATED THROAT, Cough or Cold, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.

KEEP THE STABLE CLEAN.—We need to impress upon all dairymen some idea of what is necessarily classed under the head of cleanliness in the dairy. The stable must be clean—free from manure and all offensive odorous matter, and enough sawdust, dry dirt, plaster, or effective absorbent and deodorizer used to remove all disagreeable smells. The stable must be well ventilated, and the cows have plenty of fresh, pure air to breathe. This must be in summer or winter, as foul air, as well as foul food, will taint the whole system of the cow. Air, food and drink must be pure, and the surroundings clean and sweet. If this is not the condition under which the cow is kept, then there is not sufficient cleanliness in this part of the dairy. Very seldom do we see a stable that even approximates this degree of cleanliness. Yet this is indispensible, as surely as the milk is made of, and flavored by what the cow eats, drinks and inhales.

PREPARING FOR THE GARDEN.—If manure has not been spread upon the lawn, it can be done in March, but it should be well rotted and entirely free from weed seeds. Make all the plans for new paths, drives, flower-beds, etc., and if these are to be of much extent, draw up a plan or map of the grounds as a guide in the work. Cannas and other large roots stored in the cellar will need attention, and all decaying parts removed. The seeds for choice annuals should be selected, and for early growth may be started in window boxes.

No poisonous drugs enter into the composition of Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, the natural hair restorer and dressing as now improved and perfected. It is the perfection of the chemist's art, and will, beyond a peradventure, restore the hair on bald heads.

FAVORITE MEAT PIE.—Take cold roast beef or roast meat of any kind, slice it thin, cut it rather small, lay it, wet with gravy, and sufficiently peppered and salted, in a meat pie dish. If liked, a small onion may be chopped fine and sprinkled over it. Over the meat pour a couple of stewed tomatoes, a little more pepper, and a thick layer of mashed potatoes. Bake slowly in a moderate oven till the top is a light brown.

WHIPPED CREAM.—Take one pint of very thick cream, sweeten it with very fine sugar and orange flower water; boil it. Beat the whites of ten eggs with a little cold cream, strain it, add when the cream is upon the boil, pour in the eggs, stirring it well till it comes to a thick curd; then take it up and strain it again through a hair sieve. Beat it well with a spoon till it is cold, then place it in a dish in which you wish to serve it.

BEEF ROLLS.—The remains of cold roast or boiled beef, seasoning to taste of salt, pepper and minced herbs, puff paste. Mince the beef tolerably fine, with a small amount of its own fat; add a seasoning of pepper and salt and chopped herbs; put the whole into a roll of puff paste and bake for half an hour, or rather longer, should the roll be very large. Beef patties may be made of cold meat by mincing and seasoning beef as directed above and baking in a rich puff paste in patty tins.

GRAFTING.—Grafting can be continued till the buds of the trees are nearly pushed into leaf. Sometimes, from a pressure of other work, some valuable scions have been left on hand too late to work. It may be interesting to know that if such scions are put into the ground, much the same as if they were cuttings, they will keep good for six weeks or two months, by which time the bark will run freely, when the scions may be treated as buds, and will succeed just as well as buds taken from young summer shoots.

THE Improved Rifle offered for sale by the Chichester Rifle Co., of Jersey City, N. J., at the low price of $6.50—one of which our agent has examined, is without doubt the best bargain in Fire-arms ever presented to the public. They are handsomely made and cannot fail to give satisfaction, being very accurate for either sporting or target purposes. Any of our readers requiring a reliable gun cannot do better than secure a Chichester.

A puzzle to scientists is the remarkable persistence of certain odors. More than 1,000 years ago the mortar used in the construction of the Mosque of St. Sophia, in Constantinople, was charged with musk, the perfume of which permeates the building to this day.

Distance all Competitors.

The dairyman who uses Gilt-Edge Butter Maker will increase his product 6 per cent., improve its quality 20 per cent, and distance all competitors who do not use it. 25 cents' worth of the powder will increase product and market value of same $3.00. Can you make a better investment? Sold by grocers, druggists and general storekeepers. Send stamp for "Hints to Butter-Makers." Address, Butter Improvement Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

WIT AND HUMOR.

"IT'S astonishin'," remarked the old forty-niner, as he nodded over his glass, "it's astonishin' what a coward man is at home—a reg'lar crawlin' sneak, by Jove! I've travelled a good bit and held up my end in most o' the camps on the coast since '41. I've got three bullets inside o' me. I've shot an' been shot at, an' never heard nobody say I hadn't as good grit as most fellers that's goin'. But at home I'm a cayote. Afore I'd let the woman know that her hot biscuit wasn't A 1 when it's like stiff amalgam, I'd fill myself as full as a retort. I've done it lots of times. Most of my teeth is gone from tuggin' on beefsteaks that the old woman fried. D'ye think I roar out when I go over a chair in the dark? No, sir. While I'm rubbin' my shins an' keepin' back the tears, I'm likewise sweatin' fur fear the old woman has been woke up by the upset. I didn't use to be so," sighed the poor fellow, thoughtfully rubbing his shining scalp. "When we first hitched I thought I was the superintendent; but after a year or two of argyin' the pint I settled down to shovin' the car at low wages. I kin lick any man o' my age an' size," cried the old gentleman, banging the saloon table with his wrinkled fist; "I'll shoot, stand up or rough-an'-tumble for coin, but when I hang my hat on the peg in the hall an' take off muddy boots, an' hear the old woman ask if that's me, I tell you the starch comes right out o' me."

AN inhabitant of a suburban town, after spending a convivial evening, was discovered among the carrots and cabbages of his humble garden, wrapped in slumber. "Well, Bill" said an admiring friend, as he shook the prostrate youth, "what are you doing out here?" "Watching for a hen that stole her nest," was the sententious answer. "But what are your eyes shut for, Bill?" "Don't want the old hen to see me," gruffly replied the sleeping philosopher.

WE could no more be without Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia,) in our family than without a stove. It is pure, and does its own work without the main strength of the washwoman. Try it.

THE optic of the old man swung loosely on its axis as he glared upon the trembling youth who asked him for the hand of his daughter. "Oh, do not cast me off!" moaned the love-stricken suitor. "Why do you think I'll cast you off?" inquired the stern parent. "Because—because—I think I see the cast in your eye," sighed the sufferer. Then the old man cast him out of the back window.

ON his return from India, Brown was asked how he liked tiger-hunting. "It is very good sport as long as you hunt the tiger," he replied; "but if, hard pressed, he sometimes takes it into his head to hunt you, then it has its drawbacks."

CONSCIENTIOUS Greek professor, remonstrating with Sophomore for creating disturbance in the classroom, lays his hand insinuatingly upon the refractory one's shoulder, and says: "My dear young man, the devil has hold upon you!"

WE are astonished at the endeavors of parties to introduce new remedies for coughs and kindred complaints when they should know that the people will have Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and nothing else.

BABY, looking over her father's album in Vienna, sees the picture of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. "He doesn't look so young as you said, papa, Count Andrassy." "So young?" "Yes. Didn't you say he wasn't sure of his majority?

MADAME V——has a passion for always dressing her daughter in clothes that are a great deal too large for her, on the ground that she is still growing. "My dear," said she, "you can't put on that dress. It is worn out." "What a pity! It was just beginning to fit me."

THE cactus plant will take root on a stone window-sill and be nourished with the promise of rain. Men who make a living by writing, consequently, have a sympathetic interest in the cactus.

VEGETINE.—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

THERE is to be a show of felines in Boston and it is proposed to take the whole cat-egory and kit-in. Lovers of the mews-es will doubtless be entertained.

To be happy, the passions must be cheerful and gay, not gloomy and melancholy. A propensity to hope and joy is real riches; one to fear and sorrow, real poverty.

THOSE passionate persons who carry their heart in their mouth are rather to be pitied than feared; their threatenings serving no other purpose than to forearm him that is threatened.

"WHAT are stump-speakers?" was asked of the smart boy at the head of the class. "Men who earn their living by the sweat of their tongue," was the prompt reply.

NEVER trample on another's feelings if those feelings are in the boots in the shape of corns, especially if another is bigger than you are.

ADVICE OF AN OLD FRIEND.—The baby would be always bright and cheerful if an occasional dose of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup were administered.

THE man who invents a successful itch ointment should have an niche in the temple of fame.

AMONG Whitehall butchers meat passes as curreney. Legal tender-steaks are at par.

"DON'T run on an errand, little boy—you might injure it with the nails in your boots.

BURNING up a watering place is the latest paradoxical feat of the "fire fiend."

AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER, BILIOUS DISORDERS, Sick Headache, &c., are thoroughly cured by Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. Acting as a general laxative, they remove all irritating and fecal matter from the bowels, gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver and restore these organs to a healthy condition.

New York Life Insurance Company.

An old merchant whose business experiences and observations extend over a period exceeding half a century, is authority for the assertion that "money made by speculation is nearly invariably lost in the same way, and that all great and lasting commercial successes have been achieved by steady adherence to legitimate methods and six per cent. interest." The general policy of the New York Life Insurance Company would seem to have been fashioned after some such ultra-conservative but prosaic model, for this ancient corporation claims to hold rigidly to accepted methods and beaten paths. One happy result of this careful policy is observed in its exemption from vicissitudes. The entire accumulations were, in 1873, twenty-four millions, and the surplus less than three and a half millions of dollars; these figures are at the end of seven years, the worst ever known in the history of life insurance, respectively thirty-nine millions and seven millions, and ever since that date the receipts for interest alone have exceeded the amount of death claims. There were issued during the past year five thousand five hundred and twenty-four policies, insuring something more than seventeen millions of dollars. This number and amount could, no doubt, have been exceeded had the company been willing to incur additional expense. The object seems to have been to keep the amount at risk up to the usual mark at $127,500,000, and enable the company to hold its own until a better assurance of a general business revival encouraged a further expansion, for this company's specialty is safety not display.

Substitute for Calomel.—Sulphate of manganese is now being introduced as a substitute for mercury in the various billious troubles. In jaundice, hepatic dropsy and hypochondriasis it is stated to have produced most remarkable results, and in hemorrhoids and in congestion of the fauces and bronchitis it is proved no less efficacious. Anæmic patients, who cannot take any of the preparations of iron, are enabled to take iron with two to five grains of sulphate of manganese. It is found preferable to administer the manganese in ten grains to a scruple dose in a glass of water, adding a little citrate of magnesia to cause effervescence. By these doses large bilious dejections are produced. Half a drachm is said to be the utmost dose ever necessary, ten grains being usually quite sufficient.

Consumption Cured.

AN old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it know to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, *149 Powers' Block, Rochester, New York.*

Few persons are aware that most powerful telescope in existence is not the gigantic reflector of Lord Rosse, with a mirror six feet in diameter. The real power of a telescope consists in accurate definition, in which this great instrument has been surpassed by several smaller ones. The finest telescope in the world has undoubtedly been the twenty-six-inch refractor of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington; but a reflector, with a mirror thirty-seven and one half inches in diameter, has just been completed by Mr. A. A. Common, of England, which is expected from the results of tests thus far applied to excel the American instrument in power.

A German apiarist applies electricity to the handling of bees. The insects are stunned by the passage of the electric current through the swarm, and remain motionless for a quarter of an hour or more. No injury to the bees results.

YELLOW FEVER.—The engineers of the Central Railroad of Georgia say: "Though exposed to the worst miasmatic influences of the Yellow Fever, by going in and coming out of Savannah at different hours of the night, and also in spending entire nights in the city during the prevalence of the Yellow Fever epidemic of 1876, with but the single exception of one of us (who was taken sick, but speedily recovered) we continued in our usual good health—a circumstance we can account for in no other way but by the effect, under Providence, of the habitual and continued use of Simmons' Liver Regulator while we were exposed to this Yellow Fever malaria."

An interesting account of the artificial production of oligiste is given in the Italian Chemical Gazette. Pieces of lava from Vesuvius were placed in a concentrated solution of common salt and then introduced into a bottomless crucible, where they were subjected to the heat of a Bunsen burner for several days. At the end of that time the fragments were seen to be covered with hematite and scales of oligiste were scantily dispersed over the surfaces.

Shoemaker's wax has been used with success in Glasgow to illustrate to the students of natural philosophy, in a model, the flow of glaciers. It is wonderful how closely the flow of this wax resembles that of ice. Sir W. Thomson has also employed this sort of wax to show the motion of lighter bodies like cork, and heavier bodies like bullets, through a viscous substance.

A writer argues that railroads and their operations are among the greatest sources of increased rain-fall in countries reported arid; and expresses the opinion that they have already changed the climate along the Northern Pacific Railroad, and that the same effect will follow railroad construction everywhere in the Northwest.

The rotation of the earth often introduces a disturbing element in long-range shooting, which, however, being constant at any range, is corrected without the disturbing cause being really known.

To the Hemorrhoidal Suffering Humanity.

W. P. Kittrell, Prin. Dayton Academy, Dayton, Ala., writes to Messrs. P. Neustaedter & Co.:

"Enclosed please find one dollar. Send me by return mail one box of "*Anakesis*," Dr. S. Silsbee's External Pile Remedy. Am much pleased with sample sent me. I consider it a great boon to poor suffering hemorrhoidal humanity. Yours truly,

W. P. KITTRELL.

Samples of "*Anakesis*," are sent free to all sufferers by the sole manufacturers. Messrs. P. Neustaedter & Co., Box 3946, New York.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

Will send their celebrated Electro Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days's trial. Speedy cures guaranteed. They mean what they say. Write to them without delay.

VEGETINE

KIDNEY COMPLAINT.
DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

The symptoms of an acute attack of inflammation of the kidneys are as follows: Fever, pain in the small of the back, and thence shooting downward: numbness of the thigh, vomiting, usually at first a deep red color of the urine, which becomes pale and colorless as the disease increases, and is discharged very often with pain and difficulty; costiveness, and some degree of colic. In chronic diseases of the kidneys the symptoms are pain in the back and limbs, dryness of the skin, frequent urination (especially at night), general dropsy, headache, dizziness of sight, indigestion, and palpitation of the heart, gradual loss of strength, paleness and puffiness of the face, cough and shortness of breath.

In diseases of the kidneys the Vegetine gives immediate relief. It has never failed to cure when it is taken regularly and directions followed. In many cases it may take several bottles, especially cases of long standing. It acts directly upon the secretions, cleansing and strengthening, removing all obstructions and impurities. A great many can testify to cases of long standing having been perfectly cured by the Vegetine, even after trying many of the known remedies which are said to be expressly for this disease.

Kidney Complaints.

CINCINNATI, O., March 19, 1877.

H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir:—I have used your VEGETINE for some time, and can truthfully say it has been a great benefit to me; and to those suffering from diseases of the Kidneys, I cheerfully recommend it.

Respectfully, O. H. SMITH,

Attested to by K. B. Ashfield, Druggist, Cor. Eighth and Central Avenue.

CINCINNATI, O., April 19, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

I have suffered several years with the *Kidney Complaint*, and was induced to try VEGETINE. I have taken several bottles of your preparation, and I am convinced it is a valuable remedy. It has done me more good than any other medicine. I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from *Kidney Complaints*.

Yours Respectfully, J. S. McMILLEN,

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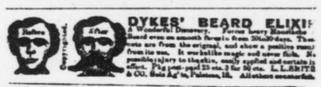

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THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, Nos. 346 & 348 Broadway.

January 1, 1880.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1879		$36,312,457.61
Less deduction to cover decrease in value of U. S. Bonds and other assets		135 966 93
		$36,077,490.68
REVENUE ACCOUNT.		
Premiums, $6,382,875-75 less deferred premiums Jan. 1, 1879, $379,879.09	$6,003 036.16	
Interest and rents, $2,339,575.93, less interest accrued Jan. 1, 1879, $306,225.93 —	2,033,650.00 —	$8,036 686.16
		$44,114,176 84
DISBURSEMENT ACCOUNT.		
Losses by death, including Reversionary additions to same	$1,569,854.22	
Endowments matured and discounted, including Reversionary additions to same	1,015,256.22	
Annuities, dividends and returned premiums on cancelled policies	2,336,379.97	
Taxes and re-insurance	173 608 64	
Commissions, brokerages, agency expenses and physicians' fees	626 255.30	
Office and law expenses, salaries, advertising, printing, &c	307,392.31 —	$5,928 745 16
		$38,185,431.68
ASSETS.		
Cash in bank, on hand, and in transit (since received)	$1,961,701.48	
Invested in U. S., N. Y. City and other stocks (market value $14,356,192.94)	13 544 671.96	
Real estate	4,974,573.68	
Bonds and mortgages, first lien on real estate (buildings thereon insured for $14,287,000 and the policies assigned to the Co. as additional collateral security	15,213 278.25	
Temporary loans (secured by stocks, market value $1,300,000)	850,000.00	
*Loans on existing policies, (the reserve held by the Company on these policies amounts to $3,160,000)	621 403.02	
*Quarterly & semi-annual premiums on existing policies, due subsequent to Jan. 1, '80	367,989.02	
*Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission and collection (estimated reserve on these policies, $330,000, included in liabilities)	211,625 23	
Agents' balances	22,199.23	
Accrued interest on investments Jan. 1, 1880	317,989.11 —	$38,185,431.68
* A detailed schedule of these items will accompany the usual annual report filed with the Insurance Department of the State of New York		
Excess of market value of securities over cost		811,520.98
CASH ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1880		$38,996,952.66

Appropriated as follows:

Adjusted losses due subsequent to January 1, 1880	$226,602.64	
Reported losses awaiting proof &c	2 3 271.31	
Matured endowments due and unpaid	32,780.31	
Reserved for re-insurance on existing policies participating insurance at 4 per cent Carlisle net premium; non-participating at 5 per cent Carlisle net prem.	34,016,840.33	
Reserved for contingent liabilities to Tontine Dividend Fund, over and above a 4 per cent. reserve on existing policies of that class	1,371,482 16	
Reserved for premiums paid in advance	16,543.25—	35,876,531.18
Divisible surplus at 4 per cent		3,120,371.48
		$ 38,996, 52.66
Surplus, estimated by the New York State Standard at 4½ per cent., over		$7,000,000.00

From the undivided surplus of $3,120,371.48 the Board of Trustees has declared a Reversionary dividend to participating policies in proportion to their contribution to surplus, available on settlement of next annual premium. During the year 5,524 policies have been issued, insuring 17,998,173.

Number of Policies in force.		Amount at Risk.	
January 1, 1876	44,661.	January 1, 1876	$126 132,119.
" " 1877	45,421.	" " 1877	127,748,473.
" " 1878	45 605.	" " 1878	127,901,887.
" " 1879	45,005.	" " 1879	125,292,144.
" " 1880	45,706.	" " 1880	127,417,763.

Death Claims Paid.	Income from Interest.	Divisible surplus at 4 per cent.	
1875	$1,524,815.	1875	$1,870,658.	January 1, 1876	$2,499,654.
1876	1 647,648.	1876	1,906,950.	" " 1877	2 126,816.
1877	1,638,128.	1877	1,967,457.	" " 1878	2,664,144.
1878	1,687,676.	1878	1,948 665.	" " 1879	2,811,436.
1879	1,569,854.	1879	2,083,650.	" " 1880	3,120,371.

THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President. WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice Pres. and Actuary

CHAS. WRIGHT, M. D., HENRY TUCK, M. D., Medical Examiners.

J. D. WELLS, Gen. Manager for Pennsylvania. ALBERT WILSON, Assist. do. do do. } OFFICES: 433 Chestnut st., Phila.

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Weight from 5 to 8 Pounds. Length of Barrel 22 Inches.

The many readers of this Paper will no doubt remember, during the past six months, having seen our advertisement of the now celebrated **CHICHESTER RIFLE**, accompanied by flattering editorial notices in the New York "Tribune," "Atlas," "World," and other leading newspapers throughout the country. In response to a universal demand from all quarters, we decided to materially improve our rifle, and as now offered it is the most complete weapon of the kind in existence. The simple addition of PEEP and GLOBE SIGHTS (for which other manufacturers charge from $3 to $5) is worthy of special attention. Notwithstanding the immense advance in both metal and labor we shall offer the **CHICHESTER** with all the new improvements at the same proportionate BED ROCK price as before. WE DEFY COMPETITION from any of the monopolist high price manufacturers, and as the "New York Tribune" and other papers justly remarked, offer the *best* bargain in Fire-arms ever presented to the American people. These Rifles have been in course of active manufacture for over one year. The Patents which cover them being dated March 26th, 1872, May 27th, 1879. **CHICHESTER RIFLES** are WARRANTED and GUARANTEED *to be made of as fine material and in as thorough a manner in every respect as any fire-arm in the World.* Every part is made by special and expensive machinery, and in very large lots. Fire-arms, like Sewing Machines and Pianos, have always paid an *enormous profit* to the manufacturers; the actual cost being but a small part of the selling price. The **CHICHESTER** will never be sold at the immense profit asked by the manufacturers of other fire-arms, but only for the purpose of introduction will it be sold at the present price, and only for a limited time. We know this to be in the end the most effective and cheapest way to introduce any meritorious article. We GUARANTEE the **CHICHESTER** to be equal in MATERIAL and WORKMANSHIP to any Rifle in the World. *The best material only is used.* The barrels are 22 inches long, made of steel, and rifled in the most careful manner. The trim